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18 Bouverie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 941.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
 { STAMPED 6d.

WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL.

On Sunday Evening Next,

THE REV. J. L. POORE,

Who has just arrived from Australia, will give an ADDRESS at the above Chapel, including References to RECENT MINISTERIAL JOURNEYS in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES and NEW ZEALAND.

Divine Service to Commence at Half past Six.

A Special Collection will be made on behalf of the Colonial Missionary Society.
10th Nov., 1863.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,

23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADEIRAINE.

Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by

ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

Congregational Library.

ABBAY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES will be held at the EYRE ARMS, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of DECEMBER next, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of the above Chapel.

Patronesses:

Lady PETO, Mrs. LUSH,
Lady HAVELOCK, Mrs. HEAD,
Madame BUNSEN, Mrs. Dr. ANGUS.

The Bazaar will be opened with an ADDRESS by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, at Eleven o'clock, on the 1st December, and closed at Six o'clock the same day, in consequence of the Room having been let for a Lecture; but will be reopened on the 2nd and 3rd December, at Twelve o'clock a.m., until Ten o'clock p.m.

It was intended to have holden the Bazaar in the School-room, but the Builder not having kept his promise, which will be over due one month, we were compelled to hire the above rooms, thus we fear reducing the amount we had hoped to realise from the proceeds of the Sale. Friends, help us with your Contributions; however small, they will be thankfully received by Mr. J. C. BOWSER, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood; or any of the Committee.

J. C. BOWSER, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next Half-yearly Examination for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 11th of January, 1864. In addition to the Metropolitan Examination, a PROVINCIAL PASS EXAMINATION will be held at the Town Hall, Leeds.

Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

The Matriculation Examination is accepted by the Council of Military Education as an equivalent for the Entrance Examination otherwise imposed on Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—It is among those Examinations of which every Medical Student commencing his professional studies is required to have passed some one; and is accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in place of the Preliminary Examination otherwise imposed on Candidates for its Fellowship.—It is among those Examinations of which it is necessary for every person entering upon Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney to have passed some one, whilst those who pass it in the first division are exempted from one year's Service.

N.B. THE MIDSUMMER MATRICULATION EXAMINATION WILL HENCEFORTH COMMENCE ON THE LAST MONDAY IN JUNE.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.

Burlington House,
Nov. 6, 1863.

APPEAL on BEHALF of the POOR and AFFLICTED WIDOWS of the MINISTERS of the THREE DENOMINATIONS.

The MANAGERS of the WIDOWS' FUND regret that they shall be compelled to give only diminished relief to new cases of distress, however urgent, unless they receive additional public support. At present, they give Annual Grants to 262 cases, and to the amount of 2,570*l.* They trust that this Appeal will meet with a liberal and prompt response from those who sympathise with Christian Widows in their affliction.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Wm. Edwards, Esq., 67, St. Paul's, London, E.C.; by Messrs. Olding and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.; by Mr. C. T. Jones, Secretary, Chamber of London, Guildhall, E.C.; and by Mr. Charles Gordelier, Collector, 13, Stepney-green, E.

CHARLES THEODORE JONES, Secretary.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

The Board of this Asylum have the pleasure to announce that a generous friend, who wishes to be anonymous, has offered the handsome sum of 1,500*l.* towards the removal of the debt on the building, on the condition that 2,000*l.* more be subscribed towards the same object within a limited period. The Board, therefore, very earnestly and respectfully solicit the aid of the friends of this charity, to enable them at once to accept this noble offer.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

All communications, &c., to be addressed to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary, at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

ORGAN for SALE. SEVEN STOPS.

Apply to Mr. J. P. Marks, Market Place, Reading, Berks.

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Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

Professor Pepper's adaptation of the original and most startling Ghost Illusion of Henry Dircks, Esq., C.E., in three scenes. First Scene—Reading from Dickens's "Haunted Man," and appearance of the Ghost and Spectre of the Sister. Second Scene—The Artist's Studio—the ghostly visitor in the form of a rival artist—the Ghost drinking a glass of water! (this illusion must be seen to be believed)—the living being enveloped by the Spectre. Third Scene—The Reading of the Love Letter, and mysterious arrival of the little Postman "Cupid." Engagement of Madlle. Cavalho, for her new Vocal, Organophonic, and Ventriloquist Entertainment. Herr Susman's remarkable Imitations of Birds and Animals. In consequence of numerous inquiries the Opera of "Der Freischutz" is reproduced. Open Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten o'clock.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.

This Institution is still the only Hospital in the Metropolis specially set apart for the Reception of Sick Children.

FUNDS are urgently needed for its support.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

October, 1863.

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FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

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Now Enlarged. Open, Central, and Quiet. Private Sitting-rooms if required.

Terms Moderate.

ALSO AT

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Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Hobson, 48, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—WANTED,

A GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT for the WESTERN DIVISION of the METROPOLIS. He must be a Layman, in the prime of life, prepared to devote his entire time and energies to the work, and of liberal education, and some private means. Stipend, 200*l.* a-year.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretaries, 8A, Red Lion-square, W.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An

ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR has a VACANCY for a PUPIL in his London Office. A Youth with a taste for drawing and quick at figures preferred.

Address, "Delta," care of Mr. Patching, Newsvendor, Putney, S.W.

A YOUNG LADY desires, after the

Christmas Vacation, to ENTER a SCHOOL as ENGLISH TEACHER. She could undertake Music and French to beginners. Taste, and not necessity, prompts this Advertisement.

Address, M., at the Misses Miall, Lansdowne House, Leicester, to whom references are kindly permitted.

A TRAINED SCHOOLMISTRESS, who

obtained the Diploma at Homerton, and has had some years' experience in Teaching, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Good references.

Address, S. C. M., 13, Sudley-street, City-road, London, N.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Gentle-

man's PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL, a SECOND ASSISTANT, thoroughly competent to teach Arithmetic and Geography.

Address to Mr. Orriam, Melbourn, near Royston.

A LADY, of Christian principles, and a

Disserter, is anxious to obtain a SITUATION as LADY-HOUSEKEEPER or MATRON to a SCHOOL or FAMILY. Would willingly take the charge of a Motherless Family. First-class references.

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Address, B. H. A., 17, Richard-street, Cornwall-road, Lambeth, London.

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THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.,

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For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, 88, Thomas-square, Hackney.

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HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

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A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

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Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youths for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1861 were by Pupils from this school, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

* References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Duxsey, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.

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HEATHFIELD HOUSE—ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire, three miles from Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal;

Aided by competent Masters.

The Educational Training in this Establishment is thorough, comprehensive, and discriminating. Pupils are prepared for Commercial or Professional life, and (if required) for the Middle Class Examinations and Matriculation for the London University.

The locality is singularly healthy, the domestic arrangements select and liberal, and the supervision on the part of the Principal (whose whole time is devoted to the Pupils) most careful and unremitting.

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COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 26*s.* per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Furdnet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25*s.*; Newcastle

or Hartlepool, 24*s.*; best Silkestone, 22*s.*; Clay Cross, 22*s.* and 19*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 14*s.*

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RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 25*s.* per ton, Hartlepool, 24*s.*; Tanfield, for Smith's, 17*s.*; best small, 13*s.* inland, by Railway:—Silkestone, first-class, 22*s.*; second-class, 21*s.*; Clay Cross, 22*s.* and 19*s.*; Barnsley, 18*s.*; Hartley, 17*s.* Coke, 14*s.* Net cash. Delivered, screened to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland.



INVESTORS should CONSULT **J. MANSFIELD SMITH'S JOINT STOCK COMPANIES SHARE PRICE LIST AND MINING CIRCULAR**, which contains information on Company matters in general; also Reports, Synopses of the Prospectuses, Notices of Meetings, and other information valuable to Shareholders generally.

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Every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
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QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

At the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors, held at Liverpool, on the 21st October, 1863, **BERNARD HALL, Esq.**, Chairman of the Company, in the chair, the Directors' Report for the year stated:—

That the Fire Premiums for the year amounted to .. £70,300
being an increase over the preceding year of .. 22,880
That the Life Premium Receipts for the first three years were .. 15,249
and for the past three years .. 43,557
being an increase in the latter triennial period over the former of .. 28,308
That the amount accumulated since last Meeting as a Fire Reserve Fund, was .. 23,427
and the amount added to Life Fund was .. 15,748
That during the past five years the Company had paid for Claims .. 106,515
The Actuary Reported that the Life Liabilities had been valued on the soundest principles, viz., Net Premiums, at 3 per Cent. Interest, and that the Bonus to participating Policyholders averaged as much as 46 per Cent. per Annum of the Premiums paid, while, in some instances, it was as high as 65, 70, and even 75 per Cent.
A Dividend was declared to Proprietors at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN E. LEYLAND, Secretary.

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This Company, founded in 1847, is composed of about
NINE THOUSAND MEMBERS,
and has already attained an annual income of
SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
and, after paying death claims to the extent of £156,602, has an accumulated Fund from Premiums of a
QUARTER OF A MILLION.

It is established on the purely Mutual Principle, by which the whole of the Profits belong to the Policy-holders, and are apportioned every third year, received in cash, deducted from the future Premiums, or added to the Policy, at the option of the Assured. The Cash Bonuses actually divided amongst the members have averaged

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

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Which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at Reasonable Prices.

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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TRADE MARK,

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

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All the newest Materials and Styles in JACKETS, CLAN and PAISLEY SHAWLS.

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It requires simply to be boiled with milk for five minutes, and taken with sugar. Being very wholesome and of easy digestibility, it is a favourite.

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SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

"SILENCE GIVES CONSENT."

THE *Times* of yesterday, we are thankful to see, published a letter of Mr. Cobden, addressed to the Mayor of Rochdale, but evidently meant for his constituents and the country, in which he expresses his views and feelings in reference to the recent proceedings of our naval force in Japan. We deem it unnecessary to apologise to our readers for putting thus prominently before their notice a deeply moving, though somewhat lengthy, extract from that document:—

Now, let me ask you to consider for a moment what is really implied by the destruction, with incendiary shells, without previous warning, of a city of even 100,000 inhabitants. There are always in such towns hundreds of infants at their mothers' breasts, thousands of children under five years of age, hospitals with their sick, and numbers of aged and infirm tottering on the brink of the grave; there, too, must be women over whom the pangs of maternity are impending, and there will be found homes filled with mourning for the dead which are awaiting the rites of sepulchre. Such is the normal condition of every large city, whether in Asia or Europe. Now, picture this great commercial entrepôt, with all its contents, reduced in forty-eight hours to a heap of ashes; try to realise in imagination the fate of its population; and then ask yourself what great crime they had committed to bring on themselves this havoc and destruction? To our shame and confusion, the answer must be that this is the way in which Englishmen, under the command of Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale, administer justice for the murder of an individual 100 miles away, of which crime the inhabitants of Kagosima were as guiltless of all knowledge and complicity as your own neighbours in Rochdale. It is precisely as though an enemy should lay Bristol in ashes because an individual had been murdered on the highway between London and Brentford. And the chief actors in this outrage on humanity, instead of expressing one word of regret or even emotion, coolly lay claim to the approbation of their Government.

There has been much criticism in this country on the manner in which the civil war has been conducted by the Americans. We have been prompt to condemn a people, over whom we have no control, for acts for which we are in no wise responsible. I remember the indignation with which the Prime Minister denounced General Butler's proclamation, in which he threatened to consign to the calaboose those women who should insult his soldiers in the streets of New Orleans. Will he and his colleagues now make themselves and the country accomplices after the fact in these atrocities of their own agents, who, in contemptuous disregard of the instructions of their Government, have brought this heavy disgrace upon the country? I trust not. But, at all events, let us not forget that our moral power in the world is at stake; that if, as a people, we condone such crimes as these, when perpetrated in our name by those for whom, under Heaven, we are alone responsible, we shall only invite the scorn of mankind by assuming to sit in judgment, as moral censors, upon the delinquencies of other nations.

Now we have cited these passages, not merely on account of their intrinsic importance, but as a convenient platform from which our thoughts may take their start towards a point whither we would fain carry our readers with us. We take it for granted that Mr. Cobden expresses nothing more, in the foregoing extract, than the horror and shame which the event to which he refers has stirred up in every Christian bosom in the empire. He chances to be the interpreter of

those feelings, and no man could have given them a fitter or more powerful expression. We have reason, as men who profess allegiance to Jesus Christ, to be profoundly grateful to Mr. Cobden, for stepping forward as the public exponent of the emotions which this bombardment of Kagosima has excited, or ought to have excited, in our breasts. Here is a great public crime of almost unparalleled barbarity perpetrated against, and in the sight of, a highly ingenious, quick-witted, but pagan people, by the agents of a nation which boasts of its Christianity, and the churches of which cherish the hope of indoctrinating all heathendom with their own humanising, elevating, regenerative faith. The Japanese, of course, will judge of our religion by those fruits of it, or what they will regard as such, with which we make them experimentally acquainted, and they will naturally credit Christianity with sanctioning such modes of extorting national satisfaction as those which were resorted to by British officers at Kagosima.

Well, we have a National Church, established by law, richly endowed from public resources, and lifted into a position of ascendancy over all other spiritual organisations, on the pretext that a formal alliance between the political and the ecclesiastical systems is the only feasible method of giving to the character and acts of the State a distinctly Christian expression. This, then, is the very body from which we have a right to expect that a glaring breach of national morality should receive indignant rebuke. The rulers of that Church, speaking in her name, and on her behalf, have, within recent times, unitedly and publicly denounced a publication, tending, in their judgment, to undermine the bases of Divine revelation. Might they not, with at least equal propriety, have washed their hands of the terrible outrage which will assuredly be laid to the charge of that Christianity whose reputation and efficiency they undertake, as of exclusive right, to watch over and protect within these realms? Is it not singular that the Church of England, always forward to protest against encroachment on her worldly privileges, and occasionally moved to denounce departures from her doctrine, invariably stands dumb in the presence of any great sin against public morality? Suppose Mr. Cobden's letter, with a few trivial changes of phraseology, had issued from a conclave of Bishops. Who would not have felt that, for once, the National Church had acted up to its own theory? Who would have charged them with stepping beyond their legitimate sphere in hastening forward to disclaim for Christianity, anything but abhorrence of the inhuman butchery at Kagosima? Why is it left to the casual correspondence of individuals who have no official religious responsibilities, to give utterance to a nation's sense of disgust and humiliation at the crime of its agents, when we have a magnificent institution, the establishment of which by law is usually justified by alleging the Christianising influence its position enables it to exert over the motives and conduct of the political administration? Will it be said that the National Church has neither the authority nor the machinery necessary for protesting, on behalf of Christianity, against flagrant national crimes? Let us hear no more, then, of the sanctity which the Church lends to the proceedings of the State. Its quiescence helps to gild the foulest rottenness.

But this is not the only train of thought suggested by Mr. Cobden's letter. The Free Churches, it is true, affect no special responsibility for the Christian conduct of the Government. But they cannot, and we know, would not, regard themselves as absolved from all concern for the reputation of their common faith. There have been instances in which they have proved this. Their protest against the sin of slavery may be said to have put an end to the cruel and sinful system, so far as this kingdom is concerned, and to have submitted to mankind all over the world a noble testimony to the humanising power of the Christian religion. Of course, they could

not meddle with questions of party politics without compromising their sacred position. But surely there are occasions, and the Japanese affair appears to present one, when the religious spirit of the country is bound, and craves, to express itself distinctly, and we cannot but feel that there must be something lacking, either in our views of duty, our spirit, or our organisation, when such offences can be committed as that against Kagosima, and the Free Churches, embodying the free Christianity of the land, deem it decent and right to stand by silent. We wish we could witness the transmission from every Free Church in the United Kingdom, of a memorial to the throne, protesting against the wickedness done in Japan in the name of this nation, and to the deep discredit of its faith. Thus would it be seen that our Christianity is not a mere abstraction—is a living and an operative power—resents the international enormities perpetrated in its name, and, by implication at least, under its sanction—while, at one and the same time, and by one and the same act, they would demonstrate their ability and their disposition to answer the important end which the Church Establishment professes to do, but fails—namely, to bring the beneficent influence of their holy religion and of their spiritual organisations to bear in the rebuke of high national crimes.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

A FOREIGNER, visiting for the first time the large towns of England, with the view of making himself acquainted with the moral and social condition of the inhabitants, could not, we apprehend, fail to notice the fact that there are some Dissenting places of worship in those towns. Should he have the curiosity to inquire into the exterior religious life of the people, he would find that the large majority of them are attached to one or other of those places of worship. Prosecuting his inquiries a little farther, he would notice that the zeal, piety, public spirit, self-denial, usefulness, and liberality of Dissenters were features in the religious condition of the localities which, to say the least, could not be passed by. Writing down his observations on the whole matter, we can imagine him expressing the conviction, that if the Free Churches in these towns were to be extinguished the moral and religious life of the community would suffer one of the heaviest blows which could be inflicted on it, and one from which it could never be expected to recover.

This, we say, might be expected from a foreigner; but if the Rev. George Huntingdon, M.A., clerk in orders of the cathedral and parish of Manchester, is a fair specimen of his class, it is not to be expected from English Churchmen resident in those towns. A cathedral dignitary, of course, is not presumed to recognise the existence of Dissent; but we were not aware until now that a "clerk in orders" would be injured in his status if he confessed to the personal knowledge of the fact that Nonconformity had a certain name and certain local habitations. Small people, however, are apt to ape the failings of their superiors, and Mr. Huntingdon, in aping a dignitary, is only a specimen of his class.

Mr. Huntingdon has brought himself under notice by publishing a book on "The Church's Work in our Large Towns." We will say all we can in praise of this book before we let it, as we propose to do, speak for itself. It is the work of an earnest man; of a diligent and laborious man, and, we have no doubt, of a Christian man. Mr. Huntingdon has collected together a large and valuable mass of facts relating to the moral and religious condition of our large towns. We do not, in fact, know of any publication where the frightful amount of irreligion and immorality and the criminal neglect of the Established Church are more strongly set forth than in these pages. Nor, we may now add, do we know of any work exhibiting a greater amount of religious

conceit and ecclesiastical puppyism. The author is evidently a young man—we should say, from the literary style of his book, a very young man. He belongs to the class of clergy who pride themselves on belonging to the spiritual aristocracy of these realms. If a representative of the spiritual democracy should pass before him, he lifts, in Lord Dundreary style, his eye-glass; coolly starts, and—cannot see you. We once knew a young lady who had occasion to call on a woman belonging to the upper ten thousand—the Countess of —. In the course of conversation the young lady happened to indicate that she was a Dissenter. “A Dissenter! a Dissenter!” shrieked her ladyship, gathering her dress around her, “I never heard of such a thing! John (ringing the bell), let this person out.” To this class Mr. Huntingdon belongs.

We should not notice Mr. Huntingdon's book if it were not a representative book, but the author is only one of some thousands of clergymen. We think it good to let our readers see what these men think and say of Nonconformists; what is their ideal of a Church; and what they would do if they only had the power.

Mr. Huntingdon gives us line upon line on the first subject; being careful beyond measure to let the reader see what a low and disgraceful thing Dissent is. Generally it is described as “heresy, schism, and apostasy,” more particularly, the hosts of Dissent are “the hosts of Anti-Christ.” The Church is “Zion,” the Nonconformists are “Gabal, Ammon, and Amalec.” We are told that on our “own confession,” we “cannot reach the outcast and degraded poor,” and that we throw “every possible hindrance in the way of the Church.”

“Comfortably,” says the author, “ensconced in their own suburban chapels, complacently listening to the eloquence of the minister of their own choosing, far away removed from the wretchedness to be found in the hearts of our great cities, they leave the demoralised masses to grow up in worse than heathen darkness.”

This idea is still further expanded:—

“All facts and figures,” writes Mr. Huntingdon, “prove that Dissent is in no sense missionary, and that it only provides for those who can pay. The writer has made it a point to inquire from his clerical brethren whether they in their parochial visitations among the extreme poor, meet with Dissenting ministers engaged in the same errand, and the answer has uniformly confirmed his own experience, and been in the negative. Town clergymen of twenty years' standing have deposed that they never on any occasion encountered a Dissenting preacher in such districts as we have described.”

Of course not—how could they? Imagine duly-qualified clergymen of “twenty years' standing” confessing to ever having seen a Dissenting minister? They are of purer eyes than to behold such an iniquity.

Dissenters, however, are not merely not visitors, they are not, in any sense, evangelists—for we are plainly told that “the work of evangelisation is not undertaken personally by the ministers of any body of Dissenters.” How can it be when a Dissenting church is nothing more than “a joint-stock preaching company”?

The above relate to the “religious” Dissenters; but the “political” Dissenters do not escape. The latter are evidently, in the author's opinion, even worse than the former. Those simply do nothing themselves; these would prevent any others from doing. Mr. Huntingdon expresses his opinion of political Dissenters in the following mild manner:—

Political Dissenters would rather that the people of England should perish for lack of knowledge than that they should be indebted to the national communion for means of grace.

And again:—

In a nearer political point of view, it cannot be considered otherwise than as a misfortune that the religious strength of a nation should be wasted by rivalry and division, and that the Church should fail in her mission of reaching the masses of the people, because Englishmen would rather leave the thousands of our towns in ignorance and vice than that they should be indebted to her for the means of their enlightenment.

This is not a review, and so we need not extend our notice of Mr. Huntingdon's book. The Nonconformists of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax—the towns whose religious condition, *minus* Dissent, are thus dissected in these pages—may, however, be informed that Mr. Huntingdon is of opinion that they may be brought back to the Church by three or four methods—viz., the easy recognition, when they wish to join the Church, of Nonconformist orders; an Episcopal sanction to the diaconate, Antiphons to mark each holy season, a Litany and Passion in Holy Week, and proper vestments for minor orders—the whole to be “supplemented” by “earnest, hearty preaching.”

Now, we have not quoted Mr. Huntingdon's book in order to laugh at it. The belief of half the clergymen of the Established Church is not a thing to be laughed at. This book is as full of priestly assump-

tion as it is of depreciation and scorn of Dissent. All through it, “the Church” is held up as the only authorised teacher of the faith, and “God's only appointed instrument.” We say nothing of the very miserable failure of this only appointed instrument, or of the extremely uncertain and contradictory teaching of the only authorised teachers; but we should like to ask how it is possible in the present day, for such thoughts as these to be written and printed? We owe it, we believe, only to ourselves. So long as we suffer ourselves to be dominated over by a privileged sect, just so long will they despise us. So long as we keep our necks under the foot, so long will the foot be pressed upon us. So long as we remain quiet, just so long shall we be ignored, spat at by little puppies, and stared at out of the eye-glasses of all ecclesiastical Dundrearys. We hope that Mr. Huntingdon's work will be read by Dissenters of all classes, and especially by those who have hitherto hesitated to join the Liberation movement. The latter class, especially, will find that their reticence is not at all appreciated. They are simply despised, while the “political” Dissenters are as evidently feared.

From a “clerk in orders in Manchester Cathedral” to the Archbishop of Dublin is a vast stride with many devious steps between. The history of the Dublin Arch-Episcopate for the last three weeks cannot have been a very flattering one for that branch of the United Church of England and Ireland which vegetates on the other side of the Irish Channel. At first the Prime Minister fixed on a gentleman who, whatever good qualities he might possess, certainly did not possess the one quality of acceptableness to the clergy. The nomination of Dr. Stanley was received by the Irish clergymen and laymen as an outrage. But it was not withdrawn for that reason. Dr. Stanley, we believe, declined because he considered that such a position as that which was offered to him would fetter him in the advocacy of certain opinions which he cherishes and is known to cherish. He did, however, decline. Was the alternative choice given to the Irish clergy? Not at all. Before they could hear of his absolute refusal the Archbishopric had already been offered to Dr. Trench, and by Dr. Trench accepted. Dr. Trench is a Broad-Churchman of a less pronounced cast than Dr. Stanley. He has won his present position by writing a few books, some good, some inferior, some his own, and some partly not his own. No one asks, and, we suppose, no one has asked, whether he has the qualities that are desirable in a bishop. It is sufficient that his name was placed before Lord Palmerston with the highest recommendation; and the Irish Church “will ye” or “nill ye” must take him. The influence of such an appointment on the stability and prosperity of the Establishment as such can scarcely be estimated without our knowing more of Dr. Trench as a public man than we at present know. His party connections do not at all predispose us to judge very favourably of his future rule. Broad-Churchism is a Churchism which we have never yet been able very highly to appreciate. When we can get to know what it really means perhaps we shall think well of it. At present we cannot see, that, with respect to parties out of the Church, it is one whit more tolerant, charitable, or just, or disposed to be so, than the lowest Evangelicalism, or the highest Tractarianism. We do not, therefore, expect Dean Trench to exhibit a higher or nobler type of Churchmanship than any other bishop on the bench. He may talk in larger words and in more sounding style, but his votes will scarcely differ from those either of a Wilberforce or of a Bickersteth.

The *Daily News* has called attention to an important matter connected with the South Australian Government. It has already been stated in our columns that this colony has passed a law making legitimate all marriages with a deceased wife's sister. It appears that South Australia is in an exceptional position in this matter. In all the other colonies this marriage is legitimate, but South Australia, having been founded after the Lyndhurst Act, is governed in this respect by the same law as England. We are informed that in the elder Australian Colonies the judges hold that, inasmuch as those communities were endowed with legislative power before the alteration of the English law, the Lyndhurst Act does not apply to them, and that the marriages in question remain unimpeached and unimpeachable. Now South Australia has already passed the bill twice, and twice the Royal assent to it has been refused. What will be the issue of the third appeal? The *Daily News* has some observations on this matter, which are so judicious and far-sighted that we cannot refrain from laying them before the reader:—

This, we have said, is now the third time that the Houses of the South Australian Legislature have passed

a bill declaring marriage with a deceased wife's sister to be lawful in that colony. In the meantime, what is taking place? Are marriages of that kind suspended until the good pleasure of the English Ministry is ascertained? Not in the least. The colonists, who take out with them their English Bible, take leave to think that if it is a question of God's law they can ascertain the truth without the assistance of the House of Lords, and in fact they freely contract such second marriages as their views of their family interests lead them to prefer. There may be even a certain satisfaction felt in setting at naught a law which is vitiated in its very origin as born of aristocratic intrigue and sectarian pride of opinion. It is impossible, however, not to regard this as a very serious state of things. The young people of South Australia are receiving as they grow up a most pernicious education on the subject of marriage. They are learning to disconnect it with those legal sanctions which the experience of all ages proves to be the indispensable safeguards of families. Many religious and highly moral persons contract these marriages, and bring up orderly, united, and prosperous families—the law, meanwhile, pedantically treating them as incestuous unions. What is the lesson which short-sighted and inexperienced youth will be apt to draw from this spectacle? It is to be feared it will be that the laws of society are irrelevant, and may be safely cast aside. The law of marriage, instead of being held sacred, will fall into disrespect. This is the fate of all laws of social morality when they are not grounded on the public opinion of their soundness and utility. And in a colony it is peculiarly disastrous when the laws of marriage are lightly esteemed. Here at home a kind of artificial opinion may be created in aid of a law which has the support of the more influential classes of society, and no doubt a strong and tyrannous use is often made of this power. But in the colonies no such recourse exists, and social morality must rest on the sounder basis of conviction. For these reasons we hope that the Colonial Office will consider seriously the consequence of maintaining the present law of South Australia when the Royal assent is asked for the third time to a bill for its repeal.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SOUTH WALES.

The South Wales Committee of the above society held a meeting at Capel Aise, Llanelly, on Tuesday week, for the purpose of deciding on their operations for the ensuing winter. The Rev. D. Rees presided, and there were present gentlemen from various places throughout South Wales. Mr. Carvell Williams, the society's secretary, also attended on the occasion. Report was made of the steps taken to circulate reports of the proceedings of the Swansea Conference last year; and it was stated that the Welsh press had done full justice to that important gathering in the publicity they had given to the papers read and the speeches delivered on the occasion. It was further stated that all the associations of the Independent body in South Wales, and most of the Baptist associations, had adopted resolutions warmly commending the society to the support of their respective churches. It was agreed that an effort should be made to hold meetings and to deliver lectures in connection with all the congregations, the country being divided into districts for the purpose. The wider distribution of publications disseminating the society's views was also considered, and it was decided to issue a series of Welsh tracts. Mr. Williams made a statement relative to the views of the Executive Committee in respect to Parliamentary action, and it was agreed that the South Wales Committee should be prepared to take decided action on the occurrence of a General Election, with a view to advance the cause of religious equality rather than the interests of what is termed the Liberal party, whose disposition to further the views of Nonconformists is now scarcely greater than that of the Conservative party. It was stated that the Liberals had obtained a majority of 247 on the new register in Cardiganshire, chiefly as the result of the labours of one member of the committee, who had visited every parish in the county, to urge Nonconformists to send in claims. These various points were fully discussed, and sub-committees were appointed to give effect to the committee's views.

LLANELLY.—In the evening of the day on which the South Wales Committee met, a public meeting was held in Zion Chapel, a large building, which, in spite of the wetness of the evening, was almost filled. The Rev. David Rees, who has long and successfully laboured to extend the society's principles in the district, presided. The Rev. J. Rees, of Swansea, and Mr. Harris, of Llechryd, proposed the first resolution in Welsh, and it was supported by the Rev. C. Short, of Swansea. Mr. Carvell Williams, who attended as a deputation, moved the second resolution, which referred to recent events in the Establishment, and delivered an address, the object of which was to show that the Church of England suffered grievously from its connection with the State. The Rev. Dr. Davies, of Haverfordwest College, the Rev. J. James, the Rev. D. M. Evans, and the Rev. J. R. Morgan, also took part in the proceedings, which included the appointment of a local committee and a warm vote of thanks to the deputation. The meeting was sustained with unabated interest till a late hour.

NEWPORT.—A lecture on “Religious equality—what it means, and why it is wanted,” was delivered under the presidency of the Mayor, G. W. Jones, Esq., at the Town Hall, Newport, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, by J. Carvell Williams, Esq., Secretary of the “Liberation Society.” The weather was most unfavourable, considering which the attendance was very good. After prayer by the Rev. P. W. Darn-ton, his worship briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in commencing, said that it might be asked why he came to talk about religious equality to the inhabitants of Newport, who had abolished Church-

rates, and lived on terms of amity with each other? To that he replied that, even in Newport, Nonconformists did not possess all they were entitled to, and that were it otherwise, that town formed part of Wales, as Wales did of Great Britain, and that it would be sheer selfishness to refuse to unite in removing the disabilities of others, because they had few or none of their own. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to describe what those disabilities were, and also showed that the effect of the established system was even more injurious to Churchmen than to Dissenters, while it acted unfavourably in respect to religion. At the close of the lecture, the Rev. P. W. Darnton proposed, and Mr. Thomas Jones seconded, "That Mr. Carvell Williams be thanked for his able and valuable lecture," which motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Williams having thanked the audience, moved, that the mayor be thanked for presiding, and expressed the pleasure he felt that, not only the mayor of the town, but a member of the Wesleyan body, should have occupied such a post. The Rev. J. W. Lance seconded the vote, which, having been carried, the mayor said that he had been glad to give his services, and that he thought the lecturer had stated his case in a very impartial manner, and in a way calculated to interest men of all denominations.—*Abridged from the Star of Guent.*

PEMBROKE DOCK.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Williams delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Josephus Williams, who was supported by the Revs. H. J. Morgan, W. B. Bliss, and other gentlemen. The attendance was very good, the hall being nearly full, although the weather was exceedingly unfavourable. The subject—"Religious equality—what is meant by it, and why is it wanted?"—gave the lecturer an opportunity of touching upon all the leading points of the State-Church question. This he did in a manner so clear and effective as to carry with him the judgments of his audience and evoke their repeated plaudits. The Nonconformists of this town are so numerous that the bishop of the diocese is reported to have once said, "The place is steeped in Dissent." Church-rates have long since ceased to be levied, and clerical assumptions have frequently and effectually been resisted. It is hoped that, encouraged by former successes, and by the able lecture just delivered, better things still may be attempted in support of the great principles of religious equality.—*From a Correspondent.*

NEATH.—A good audience assembled in the Town Hall last Friday night, to hear Mr. Williams lecture on religious equality. James Kenway, Esq., presided, and was surrounded by such a staff of ministers as, he said, he had never before seen on a Liberation Society platform in the town. The lecturer, in referring to the opening of the churchyards to the ministrations of Dissenters, expressed a hope that the Nonconformists of Neath would not for a moment listen to a proposal for the enlargement of the churchyard, but would provide a cemetery under the Burial Acts. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. Benjamin Evans made an effective speech in Welsh, in moving a resolution condemnatory of the union of Church and State, and approving of the efforts of the Liberation Society. This was seconded by the Rev. J. Evans, and supported by the Rev. J. Rees, and carried, and the Rev. B. D. Thomas moved:—

That the especial thanks of this meeting be given to J. Carvell Williams, Esq., for the eloquent and instructive lecture he has delivered, and for his long and arduous services in this great and righteous cause.

The lecture had been full of instruction and most convincing, and he hoped that the impression made would not be lost, but inspire them with a noble determination to do their duty manfully. After the information they had received on the subject, he was sure that not one of them would support the extension of the churchyard. (Cheers.) They must and would have their rights, and they must show by their actions that they were men. (Great cheering.) He was proud to stand on the same platform with the lecturer, and thanked him not only for his eloquence but for the assiduity with which he had worked so nobly for the society. (Cheers.) The Rev. J. Matthews seconded the motion, and after the motion had been carried by acclamation, Mr. Williams said that he felt deeply grateful for their recognition of his services, and proposed that the chairman should be thanked, not only for presiding, but for his long and valuable services to their cause, and also that the mayor should be thanked for granting the use of the hall. The Rev. Titus Jones seconded the vote, which was carried and duly acknowledged, and the meeting was dissolved.—*Abridged from the Swansea Herald.*

THE LIBERATION CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.—The circular convening this meeting has been signed by forty of the leading Nonconformist laymen of the district, who express their belief that it is "very important that the advocates of religious equality should prepare themselves for fresh and energetic action for the advancement of their principles." The conference will assemble in the morning, and the members will dine together at the close of the proceedings. In the evening a public meeting of the society will be held in the Free Trade Hall, and the list of speakers announced includes the names of Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton; Mr. Chas. Robertson, of Liverpool; Mr. Miall and Mr. Carvell Williams, of London; the Rev. A. McLaren, of Manchester; the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds; and the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, of Rochdale. Remembering that the

recent Church Congress at Manchester has had the effect of drawing public attention in that district in an unusual degree to the practical working of the Established system, we have no doubt that there will be a large gathering of voluntaries residing in Manchester and the surrounding towns. Communications relative to the conference should be addressed either to Mr. W. Warburton, Fennell-street, Manchester, or Mr. Carvell Williams, 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

CHURCH-RATES, DISTRICT CHURCHES, AND THE COST OF ORNAMENT.

In the Arches Court, on Wednesday, the case of Goff and Cartwright v. Jones, was argued before Dr. Lushington. The promoters of this suit are the churchwardens of Shrewsbury, and the defendant is an inhabitant of the parish, who was called upon to pay 16s. 1½d., being the amount payable for a warehouse, at the rate of 3d. in the pound. Dr. Robertson, who appeared for the churchwardens, stated that the case had been brought to that court by letters of request from the Worshipful J. T. Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield. It appeared that several districts had been constituted out of the mother parish of St. Mary, as well as a consolidated chapelry called Leaton; but it was held by Mr. Jones, the defendant, that these districts had not been properly constituted, and that their inhabitants ought to be included amongst those who were liable for the rate.

Dr. Deane said the points on which he relied in opposition to the rate were—1. That the consolidated chapelry of Leaton was not so separated as it ought to be out of the parish for the purpose of a Church-rate. 2. That the church of St. Mary (the mother church) was plain Gothic before its recent restoration, but that the windows were now ornamental Gothic. A sum of 40l. would have been sufficient for the repairs, but 125l. was levied to cover these restorations. An unnecessary amount had been spent in ornamental work, which was not submitted to the vestry-meeting at which the rate was made. 3. That if upon the balance of evidence it was not made out that there was an alteration of the original design, it was not such a repair as was covered by the vestry notice, which merely stated that the rate was required for the repairs of the church. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the legal point, for one very natural consideration was the nature of the consolidated chapelries. In this case he contended there had been no absolute relinquishment of fees by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the incumbent of the mother church of St. Mary. The relinquishment of fees in such a case must be an overt act, and irrevocable, whereas in this case there was nothing in the law to prevent the incumbent from again claiming the fees. The architectural part of the case was somewhat embarrassing. The windows of the parish church had been most elaborately restored. For this purpose a large amount of money had been subscribed by the parish and the county. The first things restored were the pinnacles, and then it became necessary that alterations consistent with these should be made in the windows. The subscribers' funds became exhausted, and nothing was done between 1861 and the time at which this rate was made. Under these circumstances the parish was asked to go on and complete that which the voluntary contribution from the whole county had begun. He had therefore to draw the attention of the court to the difference between restoration and repair. All the witnesses had stated that the expenses were necessary for restoration, but not for repairs.

Dr. Lushington said that if such an argument were to be pressed it must be shown that restoration was illegal.

Dr. Deane said that when it was excessive it was illegal, but not otherwise. He found that there was an item for the mere carving of a window, amounting to 15l., and 10l. 16s. for scaffolding, &c., showing that the taste of a florid architect had thrown an unnecessary burden on the parish.

Dr. Robertson urged that the districts had been legally constituted under Lord Blandford's Act, and that they were consequently exempt from the rate which had been levied for the parish attached to the parish church, which alone was liable for the rate which the vestry had made.

As there were many legal points involved, arising out of the conflicting provisions of the Church-Building Acts,

Dr. Lushington reserved his judgment.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

The Very Rev. R. Chenevix Trench, D.D., Dean of Westminster and of the Order of the Bath, has definitively accepted the Archbishopric of Dublin, with the Chancellorship of the Order of St. Patrick, tendered to him by Lord Palmerston.

The *Post* Dublin correspondent states that "the report, received by telegraph on Saturday, that the Dean of Westminster has been offered the Archbishopric, has given considerable satisfaction in Dublin. He is greatly respected here, and, as no objections like those raised against Canon Stanley can apply to him, his acceptance of the see would meet with the approbation of the Church at large."

In a notice of the past career of the Archbishop elect in the same journal, we read:

This eminent poet, scholar, and divine was born on the 9th September, 1807, so that he is in his fifty-seventh year. The present Lord Ashtown is first cousin as well as brother-in-law to the new Archbishop, who is connected with the Whites of Woodlands, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Drogheda, and other Irish families, besides

having considerable landed property in Ireland himself, bequeathed to him by his father.

Dean Trench was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1829. After being for a short time incumbent of Cardridge, Hants, he became curate to the present Bishop of Oxford at Alverstoke, in 1841. When the Bishop of Oxford became Dean of Westminster, Lord Ashburton presented Mr. Trench to the rectory of Itchin-Stoke, near Winchester. In 1845-6, he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1847 he accepted the Divinity Professorship in King's College, London. In 1855-6 it was supposed that he would have had the Bishopric of Gloucester, but some hitch occurred, and, by way of compensation, the Deanery of Westminster was conferred upon him. Here he has been chiefly known for his establishment of the Sunday-evening services, and for his readiness to preach and lecture anywhere in London for good objects. His management of Westminster School has not been successful, but his heart was in his study, and he left the business of the abbey and its estates to Lord John Thynne and Dr. Cureton. Dean Trench married, in 1832, the Hon. Frances Mary, sister of the present Lord Ashtown, and daughter of Mr. Frederic Trench, brother of the first peer, by whom he has had a very large family.

The appointment of the Rev. Canon Stanley to the Deanery of Westminster is also announced. The Professor is the son of a late Bishop of Norwich, and was born in 1815. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and proceeded to Oxford, where he graduated in 1837, taking a first class in classics. He became tutor of Balliol College, and was secretary of the Oxford University Commission. In 1851 he was nominated by Lord John Russell to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, and that appointment he held until 1858, when he became Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church. Dr. Stanley has written an admirable life of Dr. Arnold and many theological works. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the bishopric of London he appointed Dr. Stanley his examining chaplain, and he has discharged the duties of the office up to the present time. The Professor is also honorary chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

OXFORD AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.—We learn from well-informed circles that the Rev. Thomas Goodwin, B.A., one of the chaplains of Christ Church, has just joined the Romish Church. This gentleman, besides his chaplainship, acted as curate of the district church of St. Paul's, Oxford, which has been known for many years past as one of the hotbeds of Tractarianism. Mr. Goodwin was a fellow-labourer with the Rev. Mr. Venables, the newly-appointed Bishop of Nassau, whose High-Church tendencies were expiated upon at the time of his promotion by the London journals.—*Morning Star.*

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will resume their sittings on the 26th inst., when the Lord Chancellor will either pronounce the judgment of their Lordships or appoint a day for the purpose in the long-pending cases of the "Essays and Reviews," which have been nearly two years before the public. Dr. Lushington, as Dean of Arches, about a year back, suspended Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson for twelve months, and condemned them in the costs of the proceedings. From the decision both gentlemen appealed to the Privy Council, and the cases were heard before Lord Granville (President), the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and two ex-Lord Chancellors—Lord Cranworth and Lord Chelmsford.

DISGUSTING SYCOPHANCY.—On Wednesday morning last, in the cathedral at Peterborough, Divine service, which had already commenced, was actually interrupted and suspended for some time in order that the servants of God might make a slight transfer of their allegiance—that the organ might play "God save the Queen," and that the bishop of the diocese might welcome the entry into the building of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. But that this most extraordinary innovation upon the rubric is vouched for on authority which we see no reason for impeaching, we should at once have regarded the story with utter incredulity.—*Morning Post.* [The Dean has since denied that the service was suspended for a moment, and encloses a letter from the organist, who says:—"The introduction of the National Anthem, as the prelude to the anthem of the morning, on Wednesday last, was entirely my own doing. If any one is to blame it is myself. I had no authority from any one for what I did."]

THE "EXTRAORDINARY CLERGYMAN."—It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago a man named Richardson obtained a summons against the Rev. R. Henniker, incumbent of Cauldon, Stafford, for an assault; that the rev. gentleman failed to appear; and that consequently the Leek magistrates issued a warrant for his apprehension. About the time of the issue of the warrant Mr. Henniker went out of the way, and the police were unable to find him. However, on Friday night he came to Leek, and, through his solicitor, intimated that he would surrender on the following morning. The police were not satisfied with this assurance, and, accordingly, Mr. Henniker was taken into custody the same night, at the Red Lion Hotel. On Saturday he was brought before the Rev. J. Sneyd and Mr. J. Russell, charged with the assault on Richardson. The prisoner, through his solicitor, pleaded guilty. Evidence was given of the assault, from which it appeared that on the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th of October, before service commenced, the complainant was in Cauldon churchyard, when Mr. Henniker ordered him to go out, and immediately afterwards kicked

conceit and ecclesiastical puppyism. The author is evidently a young man—we should say, from the literary style of his book, a very young man. He belongs to the class of clergy who pride themselves on belonging to the spiritual aristocracy of these realms. If a representative of the spiritual democracy should pass before him, he lifts, in Lord Dundreary style, his eye-glass, coolly stares, and—cannot see you. We once knew a young lady who had occasion to call on a woman belonging to the upper ten thousand—the Countess of —. In the course of conversation the young lady happened to indicate that she was a Dissenter. "A Dissenter! a Dissenter!" shrieked her ladyship, gathering her dress around her, "I never heard of such a thing! John (ringing the bell), let this person out." To this class Mr. Huntingdon belongs.

We should not notice Mr. Huntingdon's book if it were not a representative book, but the author is only one of some thousands of clergymen. We think it good to let our readers see what these men think and say of Nonconformists; what is their ideal of a Church; and what they would do if they only had the power.

Mr. Huntingdon gives us line upon line on the first subject; being careful beyond measure to let the reader see what a low and disgraceful thing Dissent is. Generally it is described as "heresy, schism, and apostasy," more particularly, the hosts of Dissent are "the hosts of Anti-Christ." The Church is "Zion," the Nonconformists are "Gabal, Ammon, and Amalec." We are told that on our "own confession," we "cannot reach the outcast and degraded poor," and that we throw "every possible hindrance in the way of the Church."

"Comfortably," says the author, "ensconced in their own suburban chapels, complacently listening to the eloquence of the minister of their own choosing, far away removed from the wretchedness to be found in the hearts of our great cities, they leave the demoralised masses to grow up in worse than heathen darkness."

This idea is still further expanded:—

"All facts and figures," writes Mr. Huntingdon, "prove that Dissent is in no sense missionary, and that it only provides for those who can pay. The writer has made it a point to inquire from his clerical brethren whether they in their parochial visitations among the extreme poor, meet with Dissenting ministers engaged in the same errand, and the answer has uniformly confirmed his own experience, and been in the negative. Town clergymen of twenty years' standing have deposed that they never on any occasion encountered a Dissenting preacher in such districts as we have described."

Of course not—how could they? Imagine duly-qualified clergymen of "twenty years' standing" confessing to ever having seen a Dissenting minister? They are of purer eyes than to behold such an iniquity.

Dissenters, however, are not merely not visitors, they are not, in any sense, evangelists—for we are plainly told that "the work of evangelisation is not undertaken personally by the ministers of any body of Dissenters." How can it be when a Dissenting church is nothing more than "a joint-stock preaching company"?

The above relate to the "religious" Dissenters; but the "political" Dissenters do not escape. The latter are evidently, in the author's opinion, even worse than the former. Those simply do nothing themselves; these would prevent any others from doing. Mr. Huntingdon expresses his opinion of political Dissenters in the following mild manner:—

Political Dissenters would rather that the people of England should perish for lack of knowledge than that they should be indebted to the national communion for means of grace.

And again:—

In a nearer political point of view, it cannot be considered otherwise than as a misfortune that the religious strength of a nation should be wasted by rivalry and division, and that the Church should fail in her mission of reaching the masses of the people, because Englishmen would rather leave the thousands of our towns in ignorance and vice than that they should be indebted to her for the means of their enlightenment.

This is not a review, and so we need not extend our notice of Mr. Huntingdon's book. The Nonconformists of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax—the towns whose religious condition, *minus* Dissent, are thus dissected in these pages—may, however, be informed that Mr. Huntingdon is of opinion that they may be brought back to the Church by three or four methods—*viz.*, the easy recognition, when they wish to join the Church, of Nonconformist orders; an Episcopal sanction to the diaconate, Antiphons to mark each holy season, a Litany and Passion in Holy Week, and proper vestments for minor orders—the whole to be "supplemented" by "earnest, hearty preaching."

Now, we have not quoted Mr. Huntingdon's book in order to laugh at it. The belief of half the clergymen of the Established Church is not a thing to be laughed at. This book is as full of priestly assump-

tion as it is of depreciation and scorn of Dissent. All through it, "the Church" is held up as the only authorised teacher of the faith, and "God's only appointed instrument." We say nothing of the very miserable failure of this only appointed instrument, or of the extremely uncertain and contradictory teaching of the only authorised teachers; but we should like to ask how it is possible in the present day, for such thoughts as these to be written and printed? We owe it, we believe, only to ourselves. So long as we suffer ourselves to be dominated over by a privileged sect, just so long will they despise us. So long as we keep our necks under the foot, so long will the foot be pressed upon us. So long as we remain quiet, just so long shall we be ignored, spat at by little puppies, and stared at out of the eye-glasses of all ecclesiastical Dundrearys. We hope that Mr. Huntingdon's work will be read by Dissenters of all classes, and especially by those who have hitherto hesitated to join the Liberation movement. The latter class, especially, will find that their reticence is not at all appreciated. They are simply despised, while the "political" Dissenters are as evidently feared.

From a "clerk in orders in Manchester Cathedral" to the Archbishop of Dublin is a vast stride with many devious steps between. The history of the Dublin Arch-Episcopate for the last three weeks cannot have been a very flattering one for that branch of the United Church of England and Ireland which vegetates on the other side of the Irish Channel. At first the Prime Minister fixed on a gentleman who, whatever good qualities he might possess, certainly did not possess the one quality of acceptableness to the clergy. The nomination of Dr. Stanley was received by the Irish clergymen and laymen as an outrage. But it was not withdrawn for that reason. Dr. Stanley, we believe, declined because he considered that such a position as that which was offered to him would fetter him in the advocacy of certain opinions which he cherishes and is known to cherish. He did, however, decline. Was the alternative choice given to the Irish clergy? Not at all. Before they could hear of his absolute refusal the Archbishopric had already been offered to Dr. Trench, and by Dr. Trench accepted. Dr. Trench is a Broad-Churchman of a less pronounced cast than Dr. Stanley. He has won his present position by writing a few books, some good, some inferior, some his own, and some partly not his own. No one asks, and, we suppose, no one has asked, whether he has the qualities that are desirable in a bishop. It is sufficient that his name was placed before Lord Palmerston with the highest recommendation; and the Irish Church "will ye" or "nill ye" must take him. The influence of such an appointment on the stability and prosperity of the Establishment as such can scarcely be estimated without our knowing more of Dr. Trench as a public man than we at present know. His party connections do not at all predispose us to judge very favourably of his future rule. Broad-Churchism is a Churchism which we have never yet been able very highly to appreciate. When we can get to know what it really means perhaps we shall think well of it. At present we cannot see, that, with respect to parties out of the Church, it is one whit more tolerant, charitable, or just, or disposed to be so, than the lowest Evangelicalism, or the highest Tractarianism. We do not, therefore, expect Dean Trench to exhibit a higher or nobler type of Churchmanship than any other bishop on the bench. He may talk in larger words and in more sounding style, but his votes will scarcely differ from those either of a Wilberforce or of a Bickersteth.

The *Daily News* has called attention to an important matter connected with the South Australian Government. It has already been stated in our columns that this colony has passed a law making legitimate all marriages with a deceased wife's sister. It appears that South Australia is in an exceptional position in this matter. In all the other colonies this marriage is legitimate, but South Australia, having been founded after the Lyndhurst Act, is governed in this respect by the same law as England. We are informed that in the elder Australian Colonies the judges hold that, inasmuch as those communities were endowed with legislative power before the alteration of the English law, the Lyndhurst Act does not apply to them, and that the marriages in question remain unimpeached and unimpeachable. Now South Australia has already passed the bill twice, and twice the Royal assent to it has been refused. What will be the issue of the third appeal? The *Daily News* has some observations on this matter, which are so judicious and far-sighted that we cannot refrain from laying them before the reader:—

This, we have said, is now the third time that the Houses of the South Australian Legislature have passed

a bill declaring marriage with a deceased wife's sister to be lawful in that colony. In the meantime, what is taking place? Are marriages of that kind suspended until the good pleasure of the English Ministry is ascertained? Not in the least. The colonists, who take out with them their English Bible, take leave to think that if it is a question of God's law they can ascertain the truth without the assistance of the House of Lords, and in fact they freely contract such second marriages as their views of their family interests lead them to prefer. There may be even a certain satisfaction felt in setting at nought a law which is vitiated in its very origin as born of aristocratic intrigue and sectarian pride of opinion. It is impossible, however, not to regard this as a very serious state of things. The young people of South Australia are receiving as they grow up a most pernicious education on the subject of marriage. They are learning to disconnect it with those legal sanctions which the experience of all ages proves to be the indispensable safeguards of families. Many religious and highly moral persons contract these marriages, and bring up orderly, united, and prosperous families—the law, meanwhile, pedantically treating them as incestuous unions. What is the lesson which short-sighted and inexperienced youth will be apt to draw from this spectacle? It is to be feared it will be that the laws of society are irrelevant, and may be safely cast aside. The law of marriage, instead of being held sacred, will fall into disrespect. This is the fate of all laws of social morality when they are not grounded on the public opinion of their soundness and utility. And in a colony it is peculiarly disastrous when the laws of marriage are lightly esteemed. Here at home a kind of artificial opinion may be created in aid of a law which has the support of the more influential classes of society, and no doubt a strong and tyrannous use is often made of this power. But in the colonies no such recourse exists, and social morality must rest on the sounder basis of conviction. For these reasons we hope that the Colonial Office will consider seriously the consequence of maintaining the present law of South Australia when the Royal assent is asked for the third time to a bill for its repeal.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SOUTH WALES.

The South Wales Committee of the above society held a meeting at Capel Alse, Llanelly, on Tuesday week, for the purpose of deciding on their operations for the ensuing winter. The Rev. D. Rees presided, and there were present gentlemen from various places throughout South Wales. Mr. Carvell Williams, the society's secretary, also attended on the occasion. Report was made of the steps taken to circulate reports of the proceedings of the Swansea Conference last year; and it was stated that the Welsh press had done full justice to that important gathering in the publicity they had given to the papers read and the speeches delivered on the occasion. It was further stated that all the associations of the Independent body in South Wales, and most of the Baptist associations, had adopted resolutions warmly commending the society to the support of their respective churches. It was agreed that an effort should be made to hold meetings and to deliver lectures in connection with all the congregations, the country being divided into districts for the purpose. The wider distribution of publications disseminating the society's views was also considered, and it was decided to issue a series of Welsh tracts. Mr. Williams made a statement relative to the views of the Executive Committee in respect to Parliamentary action, and it was agreed that the South Wales Committee should be prepared to take decided action on the occurrence of a General Election, with a view to advance the cause of religious equality rather than the interests of what is termed the Liberal party, whose disposition to further the views of Nonconformists is now scarcely greater than that of the Conservative party. It was stated that the Liberals had obtained a majority of 247 on the new register in Cardiganshire, chiefly as the result of the labours of one member of the committee, who had visited every parish in the county, to urge Nonconformists to send in claims. These various points were fully discussed, and sub-committees were appointed to give effect to the committee's views.

LLANELLY.—In the evening of the day on which the South Wales Committee met, a public meeting was held in Zion Chapel, a large building, which, in spite of the wetness of the evening, was almost filled. The Rev. David Rees, who has long and successfully laboured to extend the society's principles in the district, presided. The Rev. J. Rees, of Swansea, and Mr. Harris, of Llechryd, proposed the first resolution in Welsh, and it was supported by the Rev. C. Short, of Swansea. Mr. Carvell Williams, who attended as a deputation, moved the second resolution, which referred to recent events in the Establishment, and delivered an address, the object of which was to show that the Church of England suffered grievously from its connection with the State. The Rev. Dr. Davies, of Haverfordwest College, the Rev. J. James, the Rev. D. M. Evans, and the Rev. J. R. Morgan, also took part in the proceedings, which included the appointment of a local committee and a warm vote of thanks to the deputation. The meeting was sustained with unabated interest till a late hour.

NEWPORT.—A lecture on "Religious equality—what it means, and why it is wanted," was delivered under the presidency of the Mayor, G. W. Jones, Esq., at the Town Hall, Newport, on Monday, Nov. 2nd, by J. Carvell Williams, Esq., Secretary of the "Liberation Society." The weather was most unfavourable, considering which the attendance was very good. After prayer by the Rev. P. W. Darn-ton, his worship briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in commencing, said that it might be asked why he came to talk about religious equality to the inhabitants of Newport, who had abolished Church-

rates, and lived on terms of amity with each other? To that he replied that, even in Newport, Nonconformists did not possess all they were entitled to, and that were it otherwise, that town formed part of Wales, as Wales did of Great Britain, and that it would be sheer selfishness to refuse to unite in removing the disabilities of others, because they had few or none of their own. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to describe what those disabilities were, and also showed that the effect of the established system was even more injurious to Churchmen than to Dissenters, while it acted unfavourably in respect to religion. At the close of the lecture, the Rev. P. W. Darnton proposed, and Mr. Thomas Jones seconded, "That Mr. Carvell Williams be thanked for his able and valuable lecture," which motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Williams having thanked the audience, moved, that the mayor be thanked for presiding, and expressed the pleasure he felt that, not only the mayor of the town, but a member of the Wesleyan body, should have occupied such a post. The Rev. J. W. Lance seconded the vote, which, having been carried, the mayor said that he had been glad to give his services, and that he thought the lecturer had stated his case in a very impartial manner, and in a way calculated to interest men of all denominations.—*Abridged from the Star of Gwent.*

PEMBROKE DOCK.—On Thursday evening last, Mr. Williams delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Josephus Williams, who was supported by the Revs. H. J. Morgan, W. B. Bliss, and other gentlemen. The attendance was very good, the hall being nearly full, although the weather was exceedingly unfavourable. The subject—"Religious equality—what is meant by it, and why is it wanted?"—gave the lecturer an opportunity of touching upon all the leading points of the State-Church question. This he did in a manner so clear and effective as to carry with him the judgments of his audience and evoke their repeated plaudits. The Nonconformists of this town are so numerous that the bishop of the diocese is reported to have once said, "The place is steeped in Dissent." Church-rates have long since ceased to be levied, and clerical assumptions have frequently and effectually been resisted. It is hoped that, encouraged by former successes, and by the able lecture just delivered, better things still may be attempted in support of the great principles of religious equality.—*From a Correspondent.*

NEATH.—A good audience assembled in the Town Hall last Friday night, to hear Mr. Williams lecture on religious equality. James Kenway, Esq., presided, and was surrounded by such a staff of ministers as, he said, he had never before seen on a Liberation Society platform in the town. The lecturer, in referring to the opening of the churchyards to the ministrations of Dissenters, expressed a hope that the Nonconformists of Neath would not for a moment listen to a proposal for the enlargement of the churchyard, but would provide a cemetery under the Burial Acts. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. Benjamin Evans made an effective speech in Welsh, in moving a resolution condemnatory of the union of Church and State, and approving of the efforts of the Liberation Society. This was seconded by the Rev. J. Evans, and supported by the Rev. J. Rees, and carried, and the Rev. B. D. Thomas moved:—

That the especial thanks of this meeting be given to J. Carvell Williams, Esq., for the eloquent and instructive lecture he has delivered, and for his long and arduous services in this great and righteous cause.

The lecture had been full of instruction and most convincing, and he hoped that the impression made would not be lost, but inspire them with a noble determination to do their duty manfully. After the information they had received on the subject, he was sure that not one of them would support the extension of the churchyard. (Cheers.) They must and would have their rights, and they must show by their actions that they were men. (Great cheering.) He was proud to stand on the same platform with the lecturer, and thanked him not only for his eloquence but for the assiduity with which he had worked so nobly for the society. (Cheers.) The Rev. J. Matthews seconded the motion, and after the motion had been carried by acclamation, Mr. Williams said that he felt deeply grateful for their recognition of his services, and proposed that the chairman should be thanked, not only for presiding, but for his long and valuable services to their cause, and also that the mayor should be thanked for granting the use of the hall. The Rev. Titus Jones seconded the vote, which was carried and duly acknowledged, and the meeting was dissolved.—*Abridged from the Swansea Herald.*

THE LIBERATION CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.—The circular convening this meeting has been signed by forty of the leading Nonconformist laymen of the district, who express their belief that it is "very important that the advocates of religious equality should prepare themselves for fresh and energetic action for the advancement of their principles." The conference will assemble in the morning, and the members will dine together at the close of the proceedings. In the evening a public meeting of the society will be held in the Free Trade Hall, and the list of speakers announced includes the names of Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton; Mr. Chas. Robertson, of Liverpool; Mr. Miall and Mr. Carvell Williams, of London; the Rev. A. McLaren, of Manchester; the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds; and the Rev. H. W. Parkinson, of Rochdale. Remembering that the

recent Church Congress at Manchester has had the effect of drawing public attention in that district in an unusual degree to the practical working of the Established system, we have no doubt that there will be a large gathering of voluntaries residing in Manchester and the surrounding towns. Communications relative to the conference should be addressed either to Mr. W. Warburton, Fennell-street, Manchester, or Mr. Carvell Williams, 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

CHURCH-RATES, DISTRICT CHURCHES, AND THE COST OF ORNAMENT.

In the Arches Court, on Wednesday, the case of Goff and Cartwright v. Jones, was argued before Dr. Lushington. The promoters of this suit are the churchwardens of Shrewsbury, and the defendant is an inhabitant of the parish, who was called upon to pay 16s. 1½d., being the amount payable for a warehouse, at the rate of 3d. in the pound. Dr. Robertson, who appeared for the churchwardens, stated that the case had been brought to that court by letters of request from the Worshipful J. T. Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield. It appeared that several districts had been constituted out of the mother parish of St. Mary, as well as a consolidated chapelry called Leaton; but it was held by Mr. Jones, the defendant, that these districts had not been properly constituted, and that their inhabitants ought to be included amongst those who were liable for the rate.

Dr. Deane said the points on which he relied in opposition to the rate were—1. That the consolidated chapelry of Leaton was not so separated as it ought to be out of the parish for the purpose of a Church-rate. 2. That the church of St. Mary (the mother church) was plain Gothic before its recent restoration, but that the windows were now ornamental Gothic. A sum of 40l. would have been sufficient for the repairs, but 125l. was levied to cover these restorations. An unnecessary amount had been spent in ornamental work, which was not submitted to the vestry-meeting at which the rate was made. 3. That if upon the balance of evidence it was not made out that there was an alteration of the original design, it was not such a repair as was covered by the vestry notice, which merely stated that the rate was required for the repairs of the church. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the legal point, for one very natural consideration was the nature of the consolidated chapelries. In this case he contended there had been no absolute relinquishment of fees by the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the incumbent of the mother church of St. Mary. The relinquishment of fees in such a case must be an overt act, and irrevocable, whereas in this case there was nothing in the law to prevent the incumbent from again claiming the fees. The architectural part of the case was somewhat embarrassing. The windows of the parish church had been most elaborately restored. For this purpose a large amount of money had been subscribed by the parish and the county. The first things restored were the pinnacles, and then it became necessary that alterations consistent with these should be made in the windows. The subscribers' funds became exhausted, and nothing was done between 1861 and the time at which this rate was made. Under these circumstances the parish was asked to go on and complete that which the voluntary contribution from the whole county had begun. He had therefore to draw the attention of the court to the difference between restoration and repair. All the witnesses had stated that the expenses were necessary for restoration, but not for repairs.

Dr. Lushington said that if such an argument were to be pressed it must be shown that restoration was illegal.

Dr. Deane said that when it was excessive it was illegal, but not otherwise. He found that there was an item for the mere carving of a window, amounting to 15l., and 10l. 16s. for scaffolding, &c., showing that the taste of a florid architect had thrown an unnecessary burden on the parish.

Dr. Robertson urged that the districts had been legally constituted under Lord Blandford's Act, and that they were consequently exempt from the rate which had been levied for the parish attached to the parish church, which alone was liable for the rate which the vestry had made.

As there were many legal points involved, arising out of the conflicting provisions of the Church-Building Acts,

Dr. Lushington reserved his judgment.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF DUBLIN.

The Very Rev. R. Chenevix Trench, D.D., Dean of Westminster and of the Order of the Bath, has definitively accepted the Archbishopric of Dublin, with the Chancellorship of the Order of St. Patrick, tendered to him by Lord Palmerston.

The *Post* Dublin correspondent states that "the report, received by telegraph on Saturday, that the Dean of Westminster has been offered the Archbishopric, has given considerable satisfaction in Dublin. He is greatly respected here, and, as no objections like those raised against Canon Stanley can apply to him, his acceptance of the see would meet with the approbation of the Church at large."

In a notice of the past career of the Archbishop elect in the same journal, we read:—

This eminent poet, scholar, and divine was born on the 9th September, 1807, so that he is in his fifty-seventh year. The present Lord Ashdown is first cousin as well as brother-in-law to the new Archbishop, who is connected with the Whites of Woodlands, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Drogheda, and other Irish families, besides

having considerable landed property in Ireland himself, bequeathed to him by his father.

Dean Trench was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1829. After being for a short time incumbent of Curdridge, Hants, he became curate to the present Bishop of Oxford at Alverstoke, in 1841. When the Bishop of Oxford became Dean of Westminster, Lord Ashburton presented Mr. Trench to the rectory of Itchin-Stoke, near Winchester. In 1845-6, he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1847 he accepted the Divinity Professorship in King's College, London. In 1855-6 it was supposed that he would have had the Bishopric of Gloucester, but some hitch occurred, and, by way of compensation, the Deanery of Westminster was conferred upon him. Here he has been chiefly known for his establishment of the Sunday-evening services, and for his readiness to preach and lecture anywhere in London for good objects. His management of Westminster School has not been successful, but his heart was in his study, and he left the business of the abbey and its estates to Lord John Thynne and Dr. Cureton. Dean Trench married, in 1832, the Hon. Frances Mary, sister of the present Lord Ashdown, and daughter of Mr. Frederic Trench, brother of the first peer, by whom he has had a very large family.

The appointment of the Rev. Canon Stanley to the Deanery of Westminster is also announced. The Professor is the son of a late Bishop of Norwich, and was born in 1815. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and proceeded to Oxford, where he graduated in 1837, taking a first class in classics. He became tutor of Balliol College, and was secretary of the Oxford University Commission. In 1851 he was nominated by Lord John Russell to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, and that appointment he held until 1858, when he became Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church. Dr. Stanley has written an admirable life of Dr. Arnold and many theological works. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the bishopric of London he appointed Dr. Stanley his examining chaplain, and he has discharged the duties of the office up to the present time. The Professor is also honorary chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and Prince of Wales.

OXFORD AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.—We learn from well-informed circles that the Rev. Thomas Goodwin, B.A., one of the chaplains of Christ Church, has just joined the Romish Church. This gentleman, besides his chaplainship, acted as curate of the district church of St. Paul's, Oxford, which has been known for many years past as one of the hotbeds of Tractarianism. Mr. Goodwin was a fellow-labourer with the Rev. Mr. Venables, the newly-appointed Bishop of Nassau, whose High-Church tendencies were expatiated upon at the time of his promotion by the London journals.—*Morning Star.*

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will resume their sittings on the 26th inst., when the Lord Chancellor will either pronounce the judgment of their Lordships or appoint a day for the purpose in the long-pending cases of the "Essays and Reviews," which have been nearly two years before the public. Dr. Lushington, as Dean of Arches, about a year back, suspended Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson for twelve months, and condemned them in the costs of the proceedings. From the decision both gentlemen appealed to the Privy Council, and the cases were heard before Lord Granville (President), the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and two ex-Lord Chancellors—Lord Cranworth and Lord Chelmsford.

DISGUSTING SYCOPHANCY.—On Wednesday morning last, in the cathedral at Peterborough, Divine service, which had already commenced, was actually interrupted and suspended for some time in order that the servants of God might make a slight transfer of their allegiance—that the organ might play "God save the Queen," and that the bishop of the diocese might welcome the entry into the building of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. But that this most extraordinary innovation upon the rubric is vouched for on authority which we see no reason for impeaching, we should at once have regarded the story with utter incredulity.—*Morning Post.* [The Dean has since denied that the service was suspended for a moment, and encloses a letter from the organist, who says:—"The introduction of the National Anthem, as the prelude to the anthem of the morning, on Wednesday last, was entirely my own doing. If any one is to blame it is myself. I had no authority from any one for what I did."]

THE "EXTRAORDINARY CLERGYMAN."—It will be remembered that two or three weeks ago a man named Richardson obtained a summons against the Rev. R. Henniker, incumbent of Cauldon, Stafford, for an assault; that the rev. gentleman failed to appear; and that consequently the Leek magistrates issued a warrant for his apprehension. About the time of the issue of the warrant Mr. Henniker went out of the way, and the police were unable to find him. However, on Friday night he came to Leek, and, through his solicitor, intimated that he would surrender on the following morning. The police were not satisfied with this assurance, and, accordingly, Mr. Henniker was taken into custody the same night, at the Red Lion Hotel. On Saturday he was brought before the Rev. J. Sneyd and Mr. J. Russell, charged with the assault on Richardson. The prisoner, through his solicitor, pleaded guilty. Evidence was given of the assault, from which it appeared that on the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th of October, before service commenced, the complainant was in Cauldon churchyard, when Mr. Henniker ordered him to go out, and immediately afterwards kicked

him on the legs and shins. It was urged for the defence that Mr. Henniker was labouring under excitement at the time. The magistrates inflicted the full penalty of 5*l.*, which was immediately paid, and Mr. Henniker then left the court, followed by a considerable crowd.

ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE.—Archdeacon Allen writes to the *Guardian*:—"A Liverpool clergyman tells us that promissory notes have been taken from candidates at St. Aidan's, to be repaid after ordination. An Oxfordshire clergyman writes that Dr. Baylee, at a meeting of cab-drivers, to the astonishment of all present, told the men 'that if any of them wished to leave their present mode of life, and would like to become clergymen, he would not only receive them at St. Aidan's, but would assist them with money.' If this were not written by one who heard Dr. Baylee's words, it would seem incredible."

JUBILEE OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The meetings of the associated societies of the Manchester and Bolton and Macclesfield districts were held during the past week in Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester. At one of the meetings, the president of the conference announced that various central meetings had already been held, one at Leeds, for the connection, the pecuniary proceeds of which had been about 35,000*l.*; one at London, for the south-eastern districts, which has produced about 3,000*l.*; one at Bristol, at which 4,200*l.* was contributed; and one at Cornwall, which had produced 1,200*l.* The object of the movement was rather the consolidation of existing institutions, and the relief of the funds of the society from permanent charges. Another great object was to establish training colleges in Africa and other parts of the missionary field, in order to foster a native agency. The total contributions for Lancashire up to Friday, was 12,238*l.*

A BARONET ON OATHS.—At the Dorchester sessions last week, as the magistrates were about to separate, Sir John Lethbridge rose and said he was desirous to call attention to something which had lately caused him much pain. He regretted to say that the statute laws of this country were contrary to the injunctions of Scripture. He alluded to the matter of swearing and taking of oaths. Scripture said—"Swear not at all," and yet people were called upon by law to take an oath. He had spoken to his old schoolfellow, Lord Derby, on the subject, and he said it was a question worthy of attention; and he thought it behoved every man to get the statute repealed. He was now debarred from taking his seat for the county of Somerset because he conscientiously objected to take the oath. He did not make the refusal because he was disloyal, for he never laid his head upon the pillow without praying for blessings on the Queen, but because he believed it was contrary to the doctrines of his dear Saviour. The remarks of the hon. baronet did not elicit observations from other magistrates on the subject.

THE CASE OF THE REV. CHARLES BEECHER.—This case, to which allusion was lately made in our columns, has assumed a new phase. It will be remembered that this Congregationalist clergyman was tried by an ecclesiastical council assembled at the instance of the members of his church at Georgetown, Massachusetts. The council, finding that the views which Mr. Beecher expressed were irreconcilable with the tenets of the body to which he belonged, advised his dismissal, although at the same time they expressed their high sense of the candour of his Christian deportment. The church, however, has failed to acquiesce in this decision. By a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-one, resolutions were passed in which the action of the council is objected to, on the ground that this body was not called upon to try Mr. Beecher, but to inquire into the state of things in the church, and give Christian counsel calculated to heal the existing dissensions; that the steps proper to a case of discipline had not been taken; that the sentiments condemned are not the sentiments of their pastor, as far as they regard the atonement and eternal punishment; while the other doctrinal points condemned by the council are allowed to be held without reproach by others. Mr. Beecher therefore retains his position as pastor, although the discussion respecting the soundness of his views still proceeds in the newspapers.

EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX CASES.—At the Sheriff Court held on Tuesday—Sheriff Gordon presiding—the following cases, raised at the instance of Mr. Alexander Thomson, Collector of Police, for recovery of arrears of police assessment, were disposed of. Mr. David Lewis, bootmaker, 217, High-street, was sued for the sum of 21*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, for his house in Findhorn-place and his shop in High-street. Mr. Wishart pleaded, on behalf of Mr. Lewis, that he had paid into the bank, in the name of the Collector of Police, the sum of 18*l.*, being the amount of his Police, Prison, and Registration Assessments proper, after deducting the amount chargeable under the Annuity-tax Abolition Act. Having deposited the receipt at the bank in the name of the Collector of Police, he contended that he had virtually paid the sum of 18*l.*; that the action should be raised for the balance of 3*l.* only; and that, to save expenses, it should be decided in the Small-Debt Court. The Sheriff repelled the plea, and, in respect that there was no defence, decreed against the defender in terms of the libel, the expenses being taxed before extracted. Mr. John Adair, tailor, High-street, was sued for 19*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, being the amount of assessment on premises in the Old Stamp Office Close and High-street occupied by him. The Sheriff decreed in the same terms as in the case of Mr. Lewis. In the following cases, decree was granted against the defenders in absence:—Mr. James Morris, 3, West

Register-street, for 16*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; Messrs. D. and R. Dunn, ironmongers, 15, Blair-street, for 12*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; and Mr. M'Ewan, 38, Albany-street, for 24*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* It is not yet known whether there will be a public seizure of the effects of the defaulters. "In the name of truth and justice," says the *Caledonian Mercury*, "should the consequences be fatal to the city's peace or the Church's honour, let the blame rest on the right shoulders—on the shoulders of the men who persist in forcing an unjust tax upon protesting consciences, not upon those who, having used every constitutional means to prevent its being imposed, saw the impost saddled upon them by arbitrary power without even a single petition presented in its favour."

LORD A. CHURCHILL'S CHURCH-RATE BILL.—"A member of the Society of Friends in Somersetshire," says one of our (*Liberator's*) correspondents, "has just received notice to quit his farm, simply and for no other reason than his objection to pay Church-rates. In the country parishes with a compromise such as was proposed to make in Parliament, viz., to grant the power to make the rate, without power to collect, would be very much to leave it as it now stands. Every person who did not pay would be a marked man, and would, at the instigation of the clergy, have notice to quit. The struggle, in my opinion, must be continued till we can wipe it out." The *Norfolk News* says:—"A correspondent complains that the churchwardens of Wymondham have written to a landlord asking him to make his tenants pay the Church-rate. If this be true, it is a disgraceful proceeding. No landlord in this age would, we presume, be disposed thus to coerce a Dissenting tenant. Were one to dare to do it, the whole country would cry 'Shame!' It shows how a hateful system can eat out of a man all kindly regard for other people's feelings, when a gentleman and a churchwarden—who ought to be a Christian—can adopt this discreditable mode of promoting the cause of religion, which is, in truth, the cause of peace, good-will, and universal charity."

BURIAL RITES.—A poor man named Pickering, who had resided several years in the parish of St. Mildred, Canterbury, died on the 1st inst., and the Rev. J. Rodwell, curate of the parish, refused to allow the bell to be tolled either on account of his death or at the time of his funeral. The cause of the refusal is alleged to be that the deceased prior to and up to the time of his death was living in adultery. The woman with whom the man had lived appealed to the churchwardens, who at once took the matter up, contending that they, and not the curate, have the power of ordering or prohibiting the tolling of the passing bell. The Rev. Mr. Rodwell informed the churchwardens that he had had an interview with Archdeacon Harrison on the subject, and that the archdeacon, acting for Archdeacon Croft and as rural dean, entirely approved his proceedings and confirmed them. The churchwardens have since had an interview with Archdeacon Harrison, who informed them that he had no commission to act for the Archdeacon of Canterbury, that he is not rural dean, and that he has not issued any instructions or given any opinion on the matter. The churchwardens then waited upon the proctor to the archdeacon, who informed them that the Rev. Mr. Rodwell's proceedings were illegal, and that, according to the canon law, the churchwardens had power to control the tolling of the bell. The only cases in which burial rites can be withheld are when the deceased has been excommunicated or a jury has found a verdict of *Felo de se*.

OUR PARLIAMENTARY CHURCH.—It were folly to blind our eyes to the fact that the British empire is no longer a Christian empire. Some doubts might probably have been entertained upon this subject until the annexation of India to the British crown, though even then the invalidity of the doubts might have been easily shown. The sovereign of this empire is the sovereign of millions of subjects who are Mahometans and Hindoos; and the Government shows itself more concerned in maintaining peace by offering protection to the Mahometan and Hindoo sects, than it is in protecting the interests of the Church in one small portion of the empire. The imperial Parliament of such an empire ought, as all will now admit, to consist, as our Parliament will do and to a certain extent already does, not only of Christians of all denominations, but also of Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics. This is as it should be. But, then, Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics are not persons qualified to legislate for the Christian church. It can and ought to control the church if she makes attempts upon the liberty of the subject, whether Christian, infidel, or Jew; or when, as holders of property, we seek for powers to regulate it; but for Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics to decide what shall or shall not be the articles of a community of Christians, the absurdity of this must force itself upon the minds of honest men, even though themselves opposed to the Christian religion, unless they have party purposes to serve by a tyranny which in theory they reject.—*Dr. Hook's Sermon before the Manchester Church Congress.*

WHY CHRISTIAN MISSIONS DO NOT SUCCEED IN CHINA.—There were now seven mission-stations in China and only twelve missionaries. Of these he was one, and one was down with fever. Three more were on their way out. And this small number had in their work to deal with the subtle philosophies of the old religions of the earth—religions hoary with age. They were not looked upon in China, as elsewhere, as the superiors of those whom they went to teach. The Chinese would not receive our religion as better than their own. They ask, not without reason, "What have you done to prove your superiority?" We had

taken them opium; we had had the coolie traffic, and tens of thousands had been carried away and had not come back, while the basest stories had got abroad respecting them; and then we had sent them Armstrong artillery, and swept down thousands of them. Our policy, too, had been very erratic towards China. What did they think of our Christianity when we were meddling with their internal quarrels? Their rational minds connected these things with the missionaries and their work. And they had seen our sailors intoxicated in their streets, and had found some of our merchants to be trading dishonourably; and they pointed to these things and said, "Convert your people at home, and then come and try to convert us." (Applause.) In Amoy there were now about 750 converts, about 150 inquirers, four churches, and some sixty agents round about, and they were not men of a low type of Christianity. He rejoiced to say that Christians in China had the same characteristics as Christians in England.—*Rev. W. Lee at Bradford.*

THE RECENT CASE OF CONVERSION TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—We recently quoted a paragraph from the *Times*, stating that the Rev. E. Bailey, of Hull, "a Baptist minister of considerable repute," had gone over to the Establishment. It appears that he was one of the young men educated in Mr. Spurgeon's College. "A Hull Man" says in the *Patriot*:—"The reverend gentleman was minister of an obscure Baptist chapel in one of the back streets of Hull, noted for the 'strict' sentiments of its congregation, which for years has been small. He never took any prominent position in the town, nor did he associate much with other ministers. His sermons, especially when he first arrived, were said to be (and I believe on good grounds), on some occasions, almost verbatim borrowed from popular preachers, such as the Rev. Dr. Parker, of Manchester. He did not succeed in what he evidently aimed at at first—Spurgeonising Hull. I am told that in his farewell sermon he announced to his people his intention of entering the Establishment, but stated that even then, at the eleventh hour, if they would build him a new chapel, he would remain a Dissenter and continue his Baptist ministrations. So much for the gentleman's strong convictions and mature 'conversion.' It is well known that domestic considerations have weighed much with the arguments which Mr. Bailey has so industriously recounted in his pamphlet. Dissenters have lost very little indeed. So hollow a case of conformity must tend rather to confirm all right-minded men in their position."

THE BAPTISTS OF EAST LANCASHIRE.—A meeting of Baptists of this district was held at Acorington on Wednesday week, to consider the question of a new organisation. The Rev. C. Williams, of that town, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of ministers and laymen. After some discussion, the following resolution was moved by the Rev. R. Evans, and seconded by Mr. W. Snape, of Darwen:—"That a society be now formed, to be called 'The East Lancashire Union of Baptist Churches, whose object shall be to conduct the mission business of the district; to bring under the consideration of the brethren questions of local or denominational interest, and to promote Christian activity; that the officers of the churches and of the Sunday-schools, the preachers of the Divine word, and such other persons as the churches may specially appoint, be invited to attend and take part in its meetings." The chairman, in supporting the proposal, said that they did not employ one-twentieth part of the ability God had given them. He wanted them to meet together and ask what had God entrusted them with, and what were they doing with it? If they acted so, Christ would be glorified and souls saved by their means. (Hear, hear.) Baptists were only men and had opinions of their own, and there had been divisions among them which had disgraced them. The union proposed to be formed would be useful in arresting that evil. The brethren would naturally consult those with whom they were united, and would, he felt confident, seek advice and arbitration from them; and though there might be no authority, there would be, he hoped and thought, a deference to the conclusions of the brethren equal to the wisdom and piety embodied in them. They did not occupy the district as Methodists did, and compared to the Wesleyans, the Baptist churches in East Lancashire had done nothing at all; and the reason was because each church had been labouring in its own district forgetting the souls perishing outside it. While churches worked their own districts, there were districts outside which were forgotten. After some further discussion, and expressions of doubt as to the ability to bring the association into practical operation, the resolution was unanimously adopted. In the evening, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., preached an impressive sermon from the words, "There they preached the Gospel"; after which a collection was made in behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society.

THE FREE KIRK CRITICAL.—At a meeting of the Free Presbytery of Strathbogie, held within the Free Church of Huntly on Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. McGilvray, of Keith, moved the transmission of an overture to the General Assembly as follows:—"Whereas, it is matter of notoriety that a periodical entitled *Good Words* is extensively circulated, and whereas there is reason to believe that the circulation of this periodical is calculated to do injury, it is humbly overtured by the Presbytery of Strathbogie to the ensuing General Assembly to take the subject into consideration, and deal with it as they in their wisdom shall deem fit." Mr. McGilvray supported this overture in a speech of great length, objecting *in toto* to a great

number of articles and poetical pieces, among others to "Rhoda and the Whistle," a poem ascribed to Lord Ardmillan. The rev. gentleman detailed the plot of this poem, and contended that it was calculated to accomplish no good, but to be productive of much evil. He next referred to another poem, entitled, "Soul-Gardening," by Dora Greenwell, with "an engraving," he said, "representing a female lying prostrate on the ground upon the cross—an engraving which would be the right one in the right place had it appeared in the pages of a Popish monthly, but surely out of place in a periodical conducted by professing Christians." An article on "Sisterhoods," by J. M. Ludlow, was also condemned; as well as an article by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, on "The Monks and the Heathen"; but the severest castigation was reserved for "Plain Thoughts on the Christian Sabbath," by the Rev. A. W. Thorold, M.A. Mr. McGilvray thought that if the editor of *Good Words* could not prevent the admission of such articles into his magazine he ought to retire from the editorship. Mr. Moffatt, of Cairnie, condemned the negative theology taught in the magazine (with which he believed Dr. McLeod to be peculiarly chargeable), as well as the leanings towards Popery manifested in its religious articles, with the exception of those by Dr. Guthrie and others. Several other members concurred in condemning the magazine as dangerous in its teaching and loose in its religious opinions; and the Presbytery, by a majority of 6 to 4, resolved to transmit the overture, one minister declining to vote.

Religious Intelligence.

PREACHING IN THE THEATRES.—The preachers at these services were on Sunday last as follows:—Standard, Shoreditch, the Rev. H. D. Northrop; Pavilion, Whitechapel, the Rev. T. Nolan, B.D.; Victoria, the Rev. A. C. Price, M.A.; Sadler's Wells, the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, M.A.; Britannia, the Rev. J. J. Sargent; St. James's Hall, afternoon, the Rev. Newman Hall, evening, the Rev. William Grigsby.

THE REV. W. LANDELS, of the Diorama Chapel, Regent's-park, has definitely declined the invitation to Melbourne, to the great satisfaction of his church and congregation.

BRIXTON-HILL, LONDON.—The Rev. John Hiron having resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Brixton-hill, a purse has been presented to him by the friends there, containing 130 sovereigns, as a token of their esteem for him during his thirteen years' ministerial labours amongst them, and with their fervent prayers for his future personal and pastoral welfare.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. R. BRINDLEY.—The Rev. R. Brindley, who is about leaving Bath for Chelsea, preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of Percy Chapel on Sunday evening week, to a very crowded congregation. On the following Tuesday there was a crowded meeting in the school-room of that place of worship to take tea with their late pastor, and present him with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service, and library clock. Thomas Thompson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Paget, the superintendent of the Sunday-schools, having offered prayer, Mr. Daniel, the senior deacon, presented the testimonial, in a brief address; he concluded by reading the two inscriptions. That on the clock was—

This clock, and a silver tea and coffee service, were presented to the Rev. R. Brindley, on his leaving Bath, by his affectionate church and congregation, in commemoration of his faithful services during his ten years' pastorate at Percy Chapel.—Bath, Nov. 3rd, 1863.

The teapot was thus inscribed—

Presented to the Rev. R. Brindley and Mrs. Brindley, by the church and congregation of Percy Chapel, as a token of affectionate regard.—Bath, Nov. 3rd, 1863.

Mr. Sturges, Dr. Morgan, and Mr. Dillon added their testimony to Mr. Brindley's faithfulness; and Mr. Brindley, in acknowledging the kindness of the presentation, said:—

"When God sent me to you, we had no certain dwelling-place, but now we gather together in our own beautiful sanctuary. Then our church numbered 120 communicants, now there are more than 300 members. Our present circumstances are flourishing and vigorous. There is but a comparatively small debt on our place of worship; our sittings are well let, our Sabbath-school is overflowing; and our collections for the different societies are liberal. We would, however, add, 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name shall be all the praise.' I was looking over the church book last evening, and I find nearly 550 names enrolled as members. Whatever may be my pain at this separation,—and it is far greater than anything I could have anticipated,—I have the joy and satisfaction of knowing that I leave behind me a Christian communion united, influential, and strong. But I have a higher joy than even this—the joy of which I spoke to you on Sabbath evening—that there are many, very many, to whom we can address the words of the Apostle, 'For what is our joy or hope or crown of rejoicing? are not even ye in the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?'"

Mr. Brindley then acknowledged the above gift in appropriate terms, referring to the kindness he had met with from all sects and classes in Bath, to his pleasant association with brethren and Christians of other communions, and to his co-operation in promoting the work of the Bible Society.

SOUTHWARK MISSION FOR THE ELEVATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Wednesday evening, October 28, the subscribers and friends of the above mission commemorated their seventh anniversary by a social tea-meeting, at Hawkestone Hall, at which upwards of 300 sat down. After the repast, which was an excellent one, a public meeting was held,

with W. Gibbon, Esq., in the chair. Among those present were the Revs. Newman Hall, James Greatley, W. Calverwell, R. Robinson, and G. W. M'Cree. The proceedings commenced by singing, prayer, and reading the Scriptures. The report was then read by Mr. Webb, the hon. secretary, which disclosed the following statistics for the past year:—Visits to houses, 1,801; visits to sick, 577; reading, prayer, or exhortation, 927; dying beds attended, 30; tracts, handbills, &c., distributed, 36,500; open-air meetings, 154, with an attendance of 31,440; indoor meetings, 919, numbers attending, 117,513; meetings not conducted by the missionary, 43; signed the temperance pledge, 134; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 2. The operations carried on by the mission consists of Sunday-morning services at the Lambeth Baths and at Hawkestone Hall in the evening, secular instruction, lectures, and out-door meetings, during the week. The Rev. R. Robinson, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated Mr. Murphy on his success. When they considered that there were one million and a half of persons in London who never went to a place of worship, and that many thousands were charged with drunkenness in the year, it required men to engage in home-missionary work. Notwithstanding all its depravity London was never in a state of greater spiritual prosperity than at the present time. Mr. West, in seconding the resolution, congratulated Mr. Murphy on having served the seven years' apprenticeship. The speaker then gave some interesting details of the good results of the mission that had come under his own notice. The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Davis (a working man), who said he had been fond of the public-house and places of amusement, and was induced to come and hear Mr. Murphy. He first signed the pledge, and from attending the services in Hawkestone Hall he had become a humble follower of Jesus. He had been trying to induce his shopmates to come and do likewise, and in one or two instances had succeeded. He had himself tried many places of worship, but felt himself more at home under the plain preaching of Mr. Murphy than anywhere else. Mr. Dennis moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting tenders its warmest thanks to the president, officers, and subscribers to the Southwark Mission for their continuous endeavour to secure secular as well as evangelical instruction for the people of South London; and especially to Samuel Morley, Esq., for his liberality in providing the rent for so noble a meeting-place, during the winter months, as the Lambeth Baths.

The Rev. W. Culverwell seconded the resolution. A further resolution was moved by Mr. Hadland and seconded by the Rev. Mr. M'Cree, who highly congratulated Mr. Murphy upon the success of the Southwark Mission. Mr. Murphy next addressed the meeting, and fully explained the operations of the mission and its future prospects. The Rev. Newman Hall, who had but just entered the room and was greeted with loud applause, said he had but just come from Woolwich, where he had been preaching in the garrison to the soldiers, from whom he received a hearty welcome. One soldier gripped his hand and thanked him for his little book, "It is I." It had afforded him great comfort when on the Baltic Sea, and in the Crimean war. He had heard of Mr. Murphy among the soldiers, and thought he well deserved the thanks of the meeting. The meeting concluded with prayer.

HARTLEPOOL.—The recognition of the Rev. W. McPhail as pastor of the Baptist church in this town, took place on Tuesday, Nov. 3rd. The various parts of the service were conducted by the Revs. W. Walters, Newcastle; W. Leng, Stockton; W. Bontems, Middlesborough; J. Chater, West Hartlepool; and the Methodist and Independent ministers of Hartlepool. The attendance was good, and the meeting one of much interest.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Rev. Edwin Corbold has resigned the pastorate of the church at St. Petersburg which was for many years under the care of the late Rev. Richard Knill. Mr. Corbold has been induced to return to this country chiefly in consequence of his family suffering so much from the severity of the climate in Russia. We hope that he may soon find a suitable sphere of labour in one of our churches.

HOVE, BRIGHTON.—Until 1861 the Dissenters of this parish, now included in the municipal borough of Brighton, and with an increasing population, had no very visible standing, but in that year a large and most convenient school and lecture room were built and opened as a temporary chapel, the second anniversary of which was held on the 27th ult., when the Rev. H. J. Gamble, of Clapton, delivered a most impressive discourse, and a public meeting was held in the evening—the Rev. J. Hill, the pastor, presiding. The Rev. M. Goulty, Rev. J. B. Figgis, Rev. J. Wilkins, and Rev. P. M'Laren addressed the audience. The collections have amounted to upwards of 90%, and generous promises have been made towards erecting the proposed chapel on the adjoining ground, which has been purchased, enfranchised, and invested for the purpose.

CHUDLEIGH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the Rev. W. J. Payne, of the Western College, was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry among Congregational Dissenters. The Rev. J. Allen, late pastor of the church, opened the afternoon service; the Rev. J. Chater read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. W. M. Paull, to which the newly-appointed minister replied. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Allen. The Rev. J. M. Charlton, president of Western College, delivered a most affectionate and faithful charge. In the evening the Rev. M. Hopwood opened the service, and the Rev. R. W. Carpenter, of Devonport, preached an excellent sermon to the people. The following gentlemen also took part in the services:—The Revs. W. Duke,

G. Rouse, W. Rouse, J. Kellar (Baptist), W. Lovejoy (Free Church). About 250 persons sat down to a tea, kindly provided by the ladies of the congregation.

UPPER DEAN, BEDS.—The new chapel in this place was opened for Divine worship on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., of Huntingdon, and that in the evening by the Rev. James Parsons, of York. The hymns and lessons were read by the Rev. E. Pegler, of Kimbolton. The chapel, organ, and burial-ground were given to the congregation by William Ackroyd, Esq., of Otley, Yorkshire. The value of the gift is about 1,000*l*. The chapel will seat 240 people, and is built of white brick with four red bands.

BIRMINGHAM.—On the 20th ult. the Rev. W. J. Boden Roome was ordained pastor of the Congregational church worshipping in the Coventry-road. The Rev. J. J. Brown read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. E. H. Delf, of Coventry, delivered an address upon Congregational principles and church polity. The Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Edgbaston, asked the usual questions. The Rev. Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., delivered a most impressive charge to the pastor, from the words, "Christ in you the hope of glory: whom we preach, warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom," &c. On the following Sabbath the sermon to the church and congregation was preached by the Rev. G. B. Johnson.

WHITTINGTON, NEAR LICHFIELD.—The services in connection with the opening of a new Congregational chapel at this populous and spiritually destitute village were commenced on Sunday, Oct. 18th, with two sermons, at the Independent Chapel, Wade-street, Lichfield, by the Rev. Allan Mines, B.A., of Nottingham, and liberal collections made. In the afternoon of the following day, the new edifice was formally opened for Divine worship by an eloquent sermon from the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Birmingham, after which the company adjourned to a large room in the village, where upwards of 150 persons sat down to an excellent tea. A public meeting was afterwards held in the new chapel, presided over by Mr. Alderman Manton, ex-Mayor of Birmingham, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. C. Beadle (Walsall), J. Whewell (West-bromwich), Thomas Burgess (Tamworth), W. Bealby (Lichfield), and other friends. The collections and proceeds of the tea-meeting realised 29*l*. 10*s*. A very small debt now remains to be liquidated.

BRIGG.—On Sunday, October 18, special and interesting services were held in the Congregational chapel, Brigg, Lincolnshire, to commemorate the jubilee of the erection. The church and congregation, considering it due to the fathers and founders of the Independent interest in this place, have determined on raising a memorial by erecting a new and enlarged school-room and class-rooms, the present being inadequate to the number of children who attend. On the Lord's-day two very impressive and most appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A., of Northampton; and on Monday evening, the 19th, the Rev. James Parsons, of York, preached with his usual eloquence and fervour. On the Tuesday evening a tea-meeting was held, which was very numerously attended. The pastor, the Rev. A. Lumsden Mitchell, occupied the chair, and at a subsequent public meeting very earnest and suitable addresses were given by two of the deacons, Messrs. Serjeant and Spring (whose fathers took an active part in the erection of the chapel), and the Revs. G. Nicholson, B.A.; Rowe, of Wrawby; Kerr, of Caistor; W. Mitchell, of Driffield, Yorkshire; and Metcalf, of Lincoln. The collections at the services were very liberal, and these, added to the amounts already subscribed, give every reason to hope that the foundation-stone of the contemplated building will be laid early in the spring of the coming year.

GLASGOW.—On Monday evening, Oct. 26, Mr. John G. Fraser, M.A., student at Glasgow University and Lancashire Independent College, was ordained in Ewing-place Church (his father's) to the work of the Christian ministry in connection with the Colonial Missionary Society. The Rev. A. G. Forbes presided. The Rev. D. Russell offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. A. Fraser gave the charge; the Rev. H. Batchelor addressed the audience on the work of the Colonial Missionary Society; and the Revs. R. Wren, D. Johnston, J. Renfrew, and A. Black took the other parts of the service. Mr. Fraser has passed through his course of study with much distinction and success, and, in his preference of work in the colonies, has declined calls to two churches at home. He has sailed for Australia.—The Rev. Alexander Fraser, the esteemed pastor, for many years, of the Congregational church in Nile-street and Ewing-place Chapel, Glasgow, having resolved to prosecute the further exercise of his ministry in Australia, resigned his pastoral charge a few weeks ago. After the dispersion of the large and deeply-interested audience which had assembled on the evening of the 26th ult., at the ordination of his son, the Rev. J. G. Fraser, a number of his friends again met in the chapel, and in token of their esteem for him and their interest in his future labours, presented him with a handsome purse of sovereigns. Mr. Fraser and his family have proceeded to their destination, and he and they carry with them the earnest good wishes of many besides the congregation in Ewing-place Chapel, both in his own denomination and beyond it.

LOUTH.—On Thursday afternoon week the members and friends of the General Baptist Church in Walkergate, Louth, met on their new and very eligible site in Eastgate to lay the foundation-stone of a commodious chapel. The service commenced

with singing and prayer. In the unavoidable absence of John Crossley, Esq., who should have laid the stone, the service was pressed upon Mrs. William Newman (daughter of the late Rev. James Kiddall, the former pastor and founder of the church), and the stone was laid by her as gracefully and effectively as if it had been done by the worthy Mayor of Halifax, a most munificent donation being placed upon the stone after laying it. The pastor of the church read a copy of the document which was deposited in the stone. Subsequently young and old, rich and poor, crowded to the stone to present some practical proof of their interest in the erection of this place of worship. The offerings amounted to the noble sum of 116*l.* 15*s.* The Rev. W. Underwood, president of the General Baptist College, Nottingham, then delivered a very appropriate address, and the Rev. J. Taylor, of Alford, concluded the service with prayer. A public tea-meeting was held in the Town Hall at five o'clock. After tea the pastor of the church presided. Prayer was offered by Mr. T. Barton, and addresses, full of kind and Christian feeling, and good wishes for the prosperity of pastor and people, were delivered by the Revs. W. Orton, N. Chessman, W. Herbert, H. Richardson, and J. B. Sharpley, Esq., J.P. The introduction of Nonconformity into Louth one hundred years ago, the progress and present state of the Nonconformist churches of the town, the desirability of closer union and more fraternal feeling and action, were topics ably handled by the various speakers. Mr. W. Newman gave a brief sketch of the history of the church from its commencement, and referred also to the necessity for a new chapel. The Rev. W. Underwood, of Nottingham, spoke at some length; and Robert Newman, Esq., of Leeds, in apologising for the absence of John Crossley, Esq., gave an interesting and graphic sketch of the Christian labours, untiring zeal and diligence, and princely benevolence of that noble-minded man, whose absence all regretted; and after a few congratulatory words from the Rev. J. Taylor, of Alford, the meeting was closed at half-past nine o'clock with the benediction.

BIRKENHEAD.—On Tuesday a public tea-party, in connection with the Hamilton-square Independent Chapel, Birkenhead, was held in the Argyll-rooms in that town, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect to the Rev. James Mann, who for twelve years has been the pastor of the chapel. About 400 persons were present, and on the platform were ministers and gentlemen from all denominations in the town and neighbourhood. Mr. David Rowland (who had been voted to the chair) in a few appropriate words presented to the Rev. Mr. Mann a silver salver and a purse of 150 sovereigns. The salver was thus inscribed:—

Presented, with a purse of 150 sovereigns, to the Rev. James Mann, by the church and congregation of Hamilton-square Chapel, and other friends, as a memento of affectionate regard and esteem, and in testimony of his faithfulness in the discharge of his pastoral duties during a period of twelve years.

At the same time, Mrs. Mann was presented with a tea-service, as a memorial of the esteem in which she and her family was held. The tea-service, which was of very tasteful design, was then uncovered, and much admired. The Rev. Mr. Mann thanked the subscribers for this spontaneous expression of good feeling and confidence towards himself, a spontaneous expression which he assured them was far more valuable and important to him than gold or silver or anything else the world could yield. As a testimony of good feeling, confidence, affection, and esteem, he could assure them that it would bind him to his people with increased fondness and fidelity; and if he was spared for another twelve years amongst them, the recollection of that night, with other occasions on which he had received expressions of their kindly feeling towards him, would be a spur to his activity in future. Mr. Mann also thanked the subscribers on behalf of Mrs. Mann, who, he declared, had always been ready to sacrifice time, comfort, and convenience for the good of the congregation or any individual member of it. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said that, during the twelve years of his ministerial residence in Birkenhead, nothing had given him greater pleasure in his own secret heart than the success of neighbouring churches, no matter what their denomination, provided the Gospel was preached in them. He desired to maintain that spirit, and to go on feeling that their success was his, and that they were all working in the same glorious cause. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Brooch Mellor, Professor Griffith, Professor Cranbrook, Mr. A. H. Cowie, Mr. O. R. Hall, Rev. R. H. Lundie, and Rev. J. Thompson.

COUNTSTHORPE, NEAR LEICESTER.—It is not a long time since a church was formed in this populous village, composed of members who withdrew, in a friendly spirit, from the parent stock at Arnsby, the scene of the labours of the late Robert Hall, sen. On Thursday, October 29, a new chapel, which had been in the course of erection for several months previously, was opened for public worship. The morning service was begun by the offering of prayer by the Rev. Shem Evans, the pastor of the church at Arnsby, and after the reading of suitable portions of Scripture by the Rev. W. Bull, B.A., of Sutton-in-the-Elms, and an additional prayer by the Rev. J. Barnett, of Blaby, an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, from Isaiah lxii. 1, on "the interest which the servants of God take in Zion." At one o'clock a large company sat down to a dinner provided in the area of the old chapel. At three, the members of the choir, composed chiefly of young persons who had been taught in the Sabbath-schools connected with the place, sang several pieces with a precision

and a force which reflected the highest credit on themselves, and afforded great gratification to a large body of people. At half-past four, upwards of 300 persons from Leicester and the surrounding places partook of tea. At six o'clock, the Rev. T. Lomas, of Leicester, having introduced the service by reading and prayer, a powerful and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, to an attentive and overflowing audience. At the close of the morning service it was announced by Christopher Bassett, Esq., that the cost of the building, with alterations of the old chapel required to adapt it to the purposes of a school-room, was 860*l.*, and that, in liquidation of this amount, 710*l.* had been promised, leaving 150*l.* still to be raised. The collections during the day amounted to the handsome sum of 104*l.* The Rev. T. Thomas, D.D., president of the Baptist College, Pontypool, under whom the Rev. T. Rhys Evans, minister of the place, pursued his studies, preached in the morning and evening of the following Sabbath, two able and eloquent discourses, and in the afternoon the highly-esteemed pastor of the parent church occupied the pulpit. At the close of these interesting services, it was announced that the new building was free from debt. The chapel is a neat and substantial edifice, admirably situated, and is an ornament to the village, doing great credit to Mr. Elliott, of Countesthorpe, its designer and builder.

LEICESTERSHIRE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—Anniversary services in connection with this association were held in Leicester on Sunday and Monday week. Sermons were preached in the various Independent chapels on Sunday, by the Rev. D. Falding, of Rotherham, and other ministers, and the following collections were made:—Bond-street Chapel, 20*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Gallowtree-gate Chapel, 18*l.*; London-road Chapel, 25*l.* 6*s.*; Harvey-lane Chapel, 8*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* On Monday evening a public meeting was held in Bond-street Chapel, Mr. Jos. Cripps presiding. After devotional exercises, led by the Rev. J. Twidale, of Melton, the chairman opened the business proceedings with an appropriate speech, speaking of the great claims of British missions, and of the newly-adapted efforts of the Evangelists, whose labours were very successful. The Rev. J. Barker read the annual report, from which it appeared that Mr. S. Morley, of London, had generously offered to contribute 50*l.* a-year to the association for three years, upon condition that the income of the association was doubled. The income was 130*l.* a-year, and efforts were being made to avail themselves of Mr. Morley's offer. Reports were read from stations in the county assisted by the association, i.e., from Ashby, Loughborough, Wymondham, Market Bosworth, Ullesthorpe, and Markfield, all of an encouraging character. From Loughborough it was reported that the adoption of the weekly offering had led to an increase of the financial resources of the church. Mr. Cripps read the financial statement, which showed the necessity of increased contributions to meet the growing claims upon the society. The Rev. T. Mays moved the adoption and printing of the report, in a resolution which pledged the meeting to endeavour to double the income of the society. Mr. Mays spoke of the growth of the association since he first joined it twenty-eight years ago. The Rev. R. W. McAll seconded the resolution, and mentioned the satisfactory results of a visit he had made to the country stations. Mr. Jos. Swain and Mr. George Baines supported the resolution, each saying that the offer of Mr. Morley should be accepted, by compliance with its consideration. The Rev. W. Woods, in a vigorous speech, moved the second resolution, affirming the attachment of the meeting to British missions. The Rev. T. Arnold, of Northampton, formerly of Sydney, seconded the resolution in an effective and eloquent speech. He said Mr. Morley had stirred them up in Northamptonshire by a similar generous offer, and the result had been increased subscriptions and more effective labours, together with co-operation with their Baptist brethren. After some formal business, the meeting separated.

Correspondence.

THE ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The lukewarmness which the Scottish Volunteers have displayed of late years in asserting the truth committed to their care, is not an agreeable object for an earnest Nonconformist who hails from the little land north of the Tweed to contemplate. He cannot acquit his countrymen who have received the truth and yet fail to assert it with all their might from the charge of being unfaithful to their stewardship.

As an extenuation of their offence, however, I often think of the vast difference of the position which they occupy compared with the Free Churches of England. South of the Tweed, a Nonconformist is touched at almost every turn of his life, and that in a most offensive way, by the State Church. It will not let him alone. Daily it seeks to insult and injure and degrade him. Hence in England a lively agitation is maintained, and with the growth of intelligence our protest against the iniquitous institute grows in strength. In Scotland, on the other hand, a Nonconformist may live and die almost without ever feeling that such a thing as a State Church exists. The Establishment there exercises no control over him at the birth or the marriage or the death. No Church-rate is levied upon them. No public benefits or common rights are stolen from him. The school and the university, with their honours and even their best offices and emoluments, are as free to his children as they are to the children of any adherent of the "Kirk." No humiliating concession on his part, no loss of self-respect, need accompany the securing of an education for his child. No cruel and relentless law of limitation bars his body out of the parish burial-ground in which his forefathers repose. No hand of

priestly superstition dares to wound the living and insult the dead by writing "unconsecrated" over the spot where his ashes are laid. The Scottish Nonconformist never sees his pastor either patronised or snubbed by a "parish priest"; generally speaking, he beholds them going hand-in-hand as brethren on terms of equality, visiting each other at their respective homes, speaking from the same platforms, together examining the school, not seldom exchanging pulpits, the superior influence being wielded by, and the highest position assigned to, the one whose character and ability are such as to secure them.

Looking at these facts, it is not surprising that the Nonconformists of the North should be quiet in the assertion of their distinctive principles. The abolition of Church-rates and the opening of our parochial burial-grounds on equal terms to all would, doubtless, have a tendency to abate much of the agitation that prevails in England. It would not justify, but who can question that it would secure, repose?

It is the very weakness of the Established Church of Scotland which, so far as assaults from without are concerned, constitutes her strength. She is poorly endowed compared with the sister institute of England. Her richest living is under 1,000*l.* a-year, and the average stipend of her clergy is not much above that given to their pastors by the voluntary Churches. Her ministers, generally most respectable in character and of unimpeachable orthodoxy, are worth all the money they get. Whilst to all this it only remains to be added that, in point of the numbers of the population included within her pale, she is weak. This is especially the case in all the chief centres of population, and even in many of the rural districts her membership presents a ludicrous contrast to that of the unendowed Churches. If in many respects the power and influence wielded by the Episcopal Establishment may be found too often restraining the aggressive efforts of the English Nonconformist, certainly it is from the very opposite cause that our Scottish brethren allow their zeal to flag. They go to sleep, not because the enemy is strong, but because the enemy is weak.

That weakness at least one of the ministers of the Scottish Establishment is not prepared to admit; and it is with an amazement which must be widely shared that I have read a declaration made the other day by the Rev. J. Elder Cumming, of Edinburgh, with respect to the relative strength of the Established and unendowed Churches of Scotland. This gentleman seems desirous of emulating the fame of his London namesake; and in the region of fact he disports himself in as wild and daring a way as the metropolitan doctor does in the region of prophecy. In the Established Church Presbytery, on Wednesday week, Mr. Cumming is reported to have said:—"I have stated publicly that the Church of Scotland is doing more for missionary, educational, and benevolent purposes, than all other Churches put together, and I have challenged any one—and I now do so again—to contradict the statement." Such an assertion is astounding. But—

Even ministers they have been kenn'd

A rousing whud at times to vend,

though I fear Mr. Cumming will find it hard to "nail" his with anything bearing the smallest appearance of proof, no matter how ingeniously he may cook accounts for the purpose.

The facts are these, that during the past year the voluntary contributions made by the three leading churches in Scotland for the purposes specified by Mr. Cumming were as follows:—

Free Church	...	...	£341,935	9	2
United Presbyterian Church	...	...	202,875	0	0
Established Church	...	...	79,014	1	7

So that, instead of Mr. Cumming's statement being true, it would be correct to say that the United Presbyterian Church alone has raised more than twice as much money as the Establishment, and the Free Church alone more than four times as much. These two voluntary Churches, by themselves, have done at least seven times as much, in the way of money contributions, as the State Church.

But this is not all. It is not a question merely between these three; for Mr. Cumming boldly backs the Church of which he is a minister against "all other Churches put together." I have not here the means of ascertaining even approximately what amounts may be raised by the Reformed Presbyterian, Original Secession, Independent, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Episcopalian Churches of Scotland; but some one among your many readers resident in Scotland may be able to furnish this information, in order to display still further the utter absurdity of this boasting presbyter's claim on behalf of a Church which would do well to carry herself with much modesty and "keep a calm sugh."

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ANGLO-SCOTUS.

Ramsey, Hunts, Nov. 4.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Congregational School regret to learn that there exists in some quarters a feeling in reference to the institution, for which they are at a loss to account. If it has reference to the locality, a visit to Lewisham and an inspection of the premises, so greatly enlarged and improved during the jubilee year, would in their judgment be more than satisfactory to the visitor; and if to the state of education among the pupils,—the reports of the Rev. Dr. Spence and J. C. Curtis, Esq., B.A. (the examiners at Midsummer), published in the last annual report, a copy of which may be had on application, will show the prejudice in question to be utterly without foundation.

As the committee are now anxious to increase the number of the pupils—only five being recently admitted out of fifteen candidates, for the whole of whom there is room, the want of funds alone leading to the restriction—they ask the favour of the insertion in your columns of the following extract from a letter from the father of one of the pupils, and who is evidently capable of appreciating the character of the education and moral training which his son is now receiving at our hands:—

"At the time when I was engaged in canvassing for votes to secure the election of my son, I met with persons who spoke very depreciatingly of the school, its management, and results. So strong were some of these statements that I was led to hesitate about making the application. Since then I have heard similar statements, and have sometimes been asked questions that implied grave suspicions of some serious defect. Now that my son has been at the school more than four years, allow me

to say that his letters home, his conversation, whether in my presence, or alone with his brothers and sisters, have never led me for a moment to doubt the special fitness, both of the master and matron, for their situation, or that in either of them there is any lack of kindness or authority, but a due mixture of these two qualities essential to the conduct of a school.

"As regards the efficiency of the teaching, the position occupied by my son is to me a proof that diligence and ability have presided over the teaching of the school. When at home the last vacation, I had the satisfaction of finding him in possession of a very respectable stock of general knowledge; his attainments in arithmetic and algebra gave me great satisfaction. Not to particularise, I had not the least doubt that in many of the middle-class schools, a youth with equal attainments would have stood at the top of the examination list, instead of being the eighth on the list.

"As regards his manners and address—a matter of importance to the future advancement of youth in life—he was rude and rough as a backwoodsman when he first left home to receive the benefits of the training and education of Lewisham School: he came at the last vacation among strangers (except my household); there was not around a single person he had ever seen: his manners and bearing obtained for him universal respect; and many were the commendations passed upon this point upon the school at which he had been educated."

The above is only a specimen of many communications continually arriving from the parents: and the committee hope the perusal will induce many friends of the denomination to render aid to this school, which is founded exclusively for the benefit of poor ministers of the denomination.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
THE SECRETARY.

Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, S.
Nov. 4, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND ITS MURDERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Another murder at Liverpool! Surely if there be any deterrent effect in the exhibition of the gallows, Liverpool, of all places, ought to be secure from murder for at least a year or two.

After the spring assizes two men were hanged at that place for the Ribchester murder. Four other murders, all committed in Liverpool, speedily followed, and their perpetrators (one of whom had witnessed the previous double execution) suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

A few weeks afterwards, in the same town, a man attempted to destroy his wife, exclaiming in the act, "I'll be hanged for you—I'll swing for you at Kirkdale yet."

At the end of October, again, another murder was committed there. And now in November, Mr. Henry Treeby, of the Liverpool Customs, has been killed by some person or persons unknown.

What striking confirmations are here afforded of the frequently-illustrated fact that the occurrence of one execution in any locality constitutes a strong presumptive probability that another will follow at no remote period.

A further example in point occurred recently at Chatham. Last spring a youth named Burton murdered an inoffensive boy without the slightest provocation, and immediately after the act surrendered himself to the police, exclaiming, "I want to be hanged!" In due course his wish was complied with.

A few weeks subsequently a second murder was committed at Chatham by the soldier Holden. Strange to say, he also professed, as the reason for the crime, his desire to be hanged, and to be thus released from the trouble of life. He too was executed.

These striking instances of the non-deterrence of the gallows are similar in their nature to the fearful prevalence of forgery, burglary, horse-stealing, and other offences in "the old hanging days."

And it is but reasonable to presume that the increased security from the latter crimes which has resulted from an ameliorated code would also attend an alteration in the existing penalty for murder, the acquittals for which are at present more numerous than for any other class of outrage.

It is especially as bearing upon this national insecurity from the worst of crimes that capital punishment is to be regarded not only as a question of a few lives, but as also affecting the safety and the morals of many millions.

W. T.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Monday, the ninth of November, was fortunately a fine day. Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Lord Mayor Elect, went in state from the Guildhall to the Westminster Law Courts, and invited the judges to banquet with him in the evening. He was introduced to the judges by Mr. Chambers, the Common-Serjeant. Of course there was the usual show. There were men in armour, and watermen, and volunteer bands and the banners of the old companies, and gilded coaches, and all the other usual constituent parts of a Ninth of November procession. There was a large assemblage of people along the route, and all went well. In the evening about 800 guests, including Cabinet Ministers, judges, and other distinguished personages, partook of the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at the Guildhall. When Lord and Lady Palmerston entered the hall they were greeted with a burst of enthusiastic cheering. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were proposed. In response to "The Navy, the Army, and the Volunteers," the Duke of Somerset took the opportunity of expressing on the part of the Admiralty their thanks to those corporations and towns which have extended their hospitality and kind feeling towards the Channel squadron. That hospitality and kind feeling will promote a good understanding between all classes, and he was sure would be as beneficial to the navy as they were honourable to those communities who displayed them. (Cheers.) Earl de Grey and Ripon, in responding on behalf of the Army and Volunteers, briefly referred to the conflict in New Zealand as illustrating the courage and devotion of our troops,

and stated that at the present moment, more than two out of every three regiments were employed out of this country, and in many cases in bad and unhealthy climates. With regard to the Volunteers, that noble force, which had sprung up within the last few years, has added essentially to the military strength of the country. "Prosperity to the City of London and its Trade," was responded to by Mr. Alderman Rose; "The health of the Corps Diplomatique," by Mahmoud Khan, the Persian Minister.

In introducing "The health of Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers," the LORD MAYOR said he believed that since the time of the late Lord Grey there had not been a Prime Minister who was so popular or who had such a hold upon the masses of the people as Lord Palmerston. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the noble lord would be long spared to guide the councils of his Sovereign, for his name was looked upon as the symbol of liberty in every part of Europe, and despots everywhere feared him. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk amid vehement cheers.

LORD PALMERSTON, in rising to respond, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. When silence was restored he said,—

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—For myself and my colleagues I beg to return you our most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which the last toast has been proposed and received. I can assure you that those who are charged with the conduct of the affairs of this country must always feel the highest gratification at being permitted to be present at the splendid hospitalities of this great city. And not only do we receive personal gratification, but we feel that on these occasions that which takes place cements that union between the different classes of the community which is so important to the interests of the whole. It is well that those who are engaged in carrying on those commercial transactions upon which the wealth, the strength, and the happiness of this great country depend should mix from time to time with those who are the responsible advisers of the Crown in conducting the political affairs of the nation. I do not mean to say that when we meet at your festive board matters of national importance are discussed—we are too much engaged in enjoying the festive hospitality which surrounds us for that—(a laugh)—but acquaintances are formed on those occasions which ripen afterwards into friendships; and it is well known that the transactions of business are made much more easy when those who meet to carry them on know and like each other. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say, these gatherings are of great political importance by bringing together those who are charged with the commerce of the country and those who are responsible for its political government. There have been occasions when it was the lot of those who had to explain the state of affairs to congratulate you on the tranquil condition of the civilised world. I am afraid I cannot do that in the present instance; for, although I trust there is nothing in our horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides—in the far West and in the distant East—struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us shudder for humanity, and excite our deep compassion for the countries in which they are occurring. (Hear, hear.) In the far West we see a nation of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the same manners and literature as ourselves, split into two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed who ventured to predict. (Hear, hear.) Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the oburgations of the one party or the other. (Cheers.) Blandishments on the one side and threats on the other have equally been fruitless to affect our course. (Renewed cheers.) We have felt it our duty to abstain from taking any part in that deplorable conflict. If indeed we had thought it had been in our power to put an end to it by friendly intervention, no efforts would have been wanting to accomplish so holy an object. (Cheers.) But we felt that our interference would have been vain, and we deemed it our duty—and in that I am sure we but followed the wishes of the country—to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. (Loud cheers.) In the East also scenes of a lamentable character are taking place. We there see on the one side a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried out, and on the other side revenge venting itself in acts of murder and assassination. (Hear.) We endeavoured to enlist the feelings and opinions of civilised Europe in a joint remonstrance against that which we thought was unjust. Those remonstrances have failed. We have done our duty; and we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian empire may at length cease to pursue that course which has drawn upon them the condemnation of Europe and that peace may be restored upon terms of equity and justice in that unfortunate country. (Hear.) Well, though abroad things look ill and much misery and calamity are sustained, this country forms a happy exception to that which seems to be the prevailing condition of nations. We have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest; we have been preserved by the conduct of the Government and the sense of the country from the misfortunes of war; our population are contented and loyal, and they feel that for a long course of years the Legislature has been occupied in remedying grievances, in removing defects from our laws, in sweeping away those obstructions which the less enlightened policy of former times had placed in the way of the productive industry of the nation. By all these means, I am happy to say, I believe that the commercial and material prosperity of the country has reached a point which it never attained at any former period. (Hear, hear.) Those who know the course of the commerce of the world will tell you that year by year this great city of London is growing more and more to be the centre of all the commercial transactions of other States, that bills are drawn upon London to pay debts all over the world, that commodities destined for other countries are sent in deposit here—a tribute paid by the people of other nations to the industry, good management, integrity, and high honour of our own commercial community. (Hear, hear.) I congratulate

you, my Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, on this happy state of things, and I trust that the people of England will feel that they are greatly indebted for it to the reign of that beneficent Sovereign under whose mild and enlightened rule they have the good fortune to live. (Hear.) My Lord Mayor, I beg again to thank you on my own part, and on that of my colleagues, and to assure you that we derive the highest gratification from being allowed to join this festive board. (Loud cheers.) Earl Granville and Mr. Cardwell were among the subsequent speakers.

NEW MAYORS, 1863-4.

London	Ald. Lawrence (Lord Mayor).
York	Mr. Hollon (Lord Mayor).
Faversham (re-elected)	Mr. F. W. Month.
Lichfield	Mr. H. Hall.
Coventry	Mr. R. H. Minister.
Tamworth	Mr. R. Robinson.
Stafford	Mr. Jonas Polling.
Banbury	Mr. Edmunds.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mr. Charles Massey.
Walsall	Mr. S. Cox.
Bridgnorth	Captain J. H. Law.
Warwick	Mr. T. B. Dale.
Worcester	M. A. C. Sheriff.
Hanley	Mr. Serjeant.
Kidderminster	Dr. Roden.
Wolverhampton	Mr. Hawksford.
Chester	Mr. R. Frost.
Wigan	Mr. Cross.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Mr. Galt.
Preston	Mr. A. S. Smith.
Wrexham	Mr. John Lewis.
Yeovil	Mr. E. Whithy.
Liverpool	Mr. Mosley (a Jew).
Manchester	Mr. Bennett.
Birmingham	Mr. W. Holliday.
Nottingham	Mr. W. Parsons.
Rochester	Mr. J. G. Naylor.
Canterbury	Mr. P. Marten.
Norwich	Mr. O. Springfield.
Oxford	Mr. J. R. Carr.
Southampton	Mr. G. Brinton.
Exeter	Mr. T. M. Snow.
Plymouth	Mr. E. Norrington.
Devonport	Mr. E. Rowe.
Salford	Mr. Pearson.
Bristol	Mr. T. P. Jones.
Bath	Mr. J. Mureh.
Cardiff (re-elected)	Mr. J. Bird.
Leeds	Mr. O. Nussey.
Portsmouth (re-elected)	Mr. W. G. Chambers.
Scarborough	Mr. John Haigh.
Weymouth	Mr. H. Devenish.
Guildford	Mr. Jacobs.
Leicester	Mr. G. Baines.
Yarmouth	Mr. R. Steward.
Reading	Mr. L. Cooper.
Blackburn	Mr. Thomas Lund.
Bolton	Mr. Richard Harwood.
Pontefract	Mr. John Moxon.
Middlesbrough	Mr. Edgar Gilkes.
Hull	Mr. John Lumsden.
Wakefield	Dr. Holdsworth.
Doncaster	Mr. Henry Moore.
Rochdale	Mr. Samuel Stott.
Darby	Dr. Fearnley.
Halifax	Mr. W. I. Holdsworth.
Ripon	Mr. Horn (refused to stand).
Derby	Mr. T. Roe, son.
Tynemouth	Mr. J. Spence.
Hartlepool	Mr. Otto Trechman.
Beverley	Mr. Thomas Cussons.
Stockton-on-Tees	Mr. Romyn.
Richmond	Mr. Alexander Young.

MR. COBDEN ON THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN JAPAN.

The following letter from Mr. Cobden has been received by Mr. Ashworth, mayor of Rochdale:—
Midhurst, November 4, 1863.

My dear Sir,—Circumstances will prevent me from paying my accustomed visit to Rochdale previous to the 9th instant, and I fear I shall therefore not have the satisfaction of attending a public meeting under your presidency as mayor. I regret this both on personal and public grounds. I should have taken the opportunity of calling the attention of my constituents to the last news from the far East.

I have been reading carefully the official correspondence just published, respecting our recent proceedings in Japan. It is a horrible narrative, which I find difficult to treat with calmness. It appears that a despatch was sent by Earl Russell, instructing the British representatives in that country to demand redress from Prince Satsuma, one of its feudal chiefs or daimios, for the murder of Mr. Richardson, and, in default of which, discretion was given to our naval commander, either to "seize or detain" the prince's steam-vessels, or shell his residence, or blockade his port. Thereupon, according to his own despatch, the British admiral proceeded forthwith to burn the prince's steamers, and set fire to the town of Kagosima, when, to quote his language, "the conflagration thus created continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack," which, he proceeds to say, "affords reasonable ground for believing that the entire town of Kagosima is now a mass of ruins"; and he expresses his "trust that her Majesty's Government will be pleased to approve" these deeds.

It is stated, I know not how truly, that Kagosima is a city of more than 150,000 inhabitants. In an interesting account of Japan, which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 15th October, from the pen of M. Adolphe Lindau, a recent traveller in that country, this place is described as "L'un des plus considerables entrepôts du commerce de l'île de Kiou-siou."

Now, let me ask you to consider for a moment what is really implied by the destruction, with incendiary shells, without previous warning, of a city of even 100,000 inhabitants? There are always in such towns hundreds of infants at their mothers' breasts, thousands of children under five years of age, hospitals with their sick, and

numbers of aged and infirm, tottering on the brink of the grave; there, too, must be women over whom the pangs of maternity are impending, and there will be found homes filled with mourning for the dead which are awaiting the rites of sepulture. Such is the normal condition of every large city, whether in Asia or Europe. Now, picture this great commercial *entrepôt*, with all its contents, reduced in forty-eight hours to a heap of ashes; try to realise in imagination the fate of its population; and then ask yourself what great crime they had committed to bring on themselves their havoc and destruction. To our shame and confusion the answer must be that this is the way in which Englishmen, under the command of Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale, administer justice for the murder of an individual one hundred miles away—of which crime the inhabitants of Kagosima were as guiltless of all knowledge and complicity as your own neighbours in Rochdale. It is precisely as though an enemy should lay Bristol in ashes because an individual had been murdered on the highway between London and Brentford. And the chief actors in this outrage on humanity, instead of expressing one word of regret, or even emotion, coolly lay claim to the approbation of their Government.

There has been much criticism in this country on the manner in which the civil war has been conducted by the Americans. We have been prompt to condemn a people over whom we have no control, for acts for which we are in no wise responsible. I remember the indignation with which the Prime Minister denounced General Butler's proclamation in which he threatened to consign to the calaboose those women who should insult his soldiers in the streets of New Orleans. Will he and his colleagues now make themselves and the country accomplices after the fact in these atrocities of their own agents, who, in contemptuous disregard of the instructions of their Government, have brought this heavy disgrace upon the country? I trust not. But, at all events, let us not forget that our moral power in the world is at stake; that if, as a people, we condone such crimes as these, when perpetrated in our name by those for whom, under heaven, we are alone responsible, we shall only invite the scorn of mankind by assuming to sit in judgment, as moral censors, upon the delinquencies of other nations.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

R. COEDEN.

G. L. Ashworth, Esq., Mayor.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

The report of Mr. Tidd Pratt of his proceedings during the past year, as Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, has been published. During the year 1862 the registrar has examined and certified the rules of 1,277 friendly societies, and also the alterations of the rules of 1,277 societies; making a total of 2,554 certificates. Nineteen societies have deposited their rules with the registrar. Notices of dissolution have been received from 137 friendly societies during the year ending 31st December, 1861, of which number 67 were advertised in the *London Gazette*. Not more than one or two of the societies dissolved during the past year had tables prepared by an actuary, but adopted a uniform monthly payment for all members entitled to be admitted, in addition to which, in most of them, after a certain age the members were entitled to a pension, or, in other words, an annuity to secure which their contributions were inadequate. Most of them were held at public-houses, and a monthly contribution was required to be spent in beer. Numerous complaints have been made to the registrar of the extravagant charges of the management of friendly societies, particularly of those who have extensive agencies over the kingdom. The number of accounts in savings-banks, including the friendly societies investing direct with the commissioners, in the United Kingdom, was, on the 20th of November, 1862, 1,558,136, and the amount of investments, 42,592,494. The operations of the Post-office savings-banks commenced in September, 1861, and the progress of the banks from that time, and especially during the past year, has been highly satisfactory, about 180,000 depositors having opened accounts in them during the year 1862. Much use has been made of the savings-banks by friendly, provident, and charitable societies, and by the managers of penny banks, as shown by the subjoined number of accounts opened with these bodies:—Friendly societies, 1,010; provident and charitable societies, 642; penny banks, 82.

Mr. Tidd Pratt announces that he shall feel it to be his duty to compel the restoration of any funds of Friendly Societies applied in payment for feasting, whether charged openly or as "incidentals." His report shows how extensively this misapplication of the funds still prevails. The secretary of one society writes:—"The 18s. 16s. 11d. put down as management expenses of our sick and burial society was spent in drink, music, &c., and those who do not come to the Whit-Monday dinner are made to pay for the dinner they do not have, though they give notice they shall not come." An Odd Fellow writes:—"We spend in liquor upwards of 30s. every lodge night; this comes out of the box, and on the feast-day 1s. for liquor for each member (we are above 200), the band 3s., singers, 6s.; spent at public-houses in walking round the town in procession, 12s., and many other expenses besides; I think this is too much, as many of our members is out of employ, and when at work, which is chiefly handloom-weaving, a man and his wife in our town with both working cannot average little more than 5s.; I love odd-fellowship, but cannot do with spendthrifts." A secretary writes:—"Our society was established in 1837, and we have spent in drink since then 568s." Another says:—"Each member may receive from two to four pints of beer at our meetings every month, and order or good behaviour is quite an exception." One account runs thus:—"These two last Easters 6s. have been taken out of our funds for feasting and drink; a few oppose it, but one or two of the officers, with one trustee, have gone with the majority, and the laws have been set at

nought. This day week feast they would have 25s. out for drink; the chairman opposed it with all his might. They demanded his key of the box, and threatened to turn him out of the room. Charles Buswell, a trustee, taken possession of the key, and with two more taken the money out of the box, and before the day was over they got drunk, and fighting took place, and some of the landlord's furniture was broken, and all was confusion and uproar."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

	Colleges, &c.
Armstrong, Richard Acland	... Man. New and Univ.
Bevan, Llewelyn David	... New.
Bilton, Charles	... King's.
Blatchford, Ambrose Nichols	... Man. New and Univ.
Busk, Edward Henry	... University.
Carpenter, Joseph Estlin	... Univ. and Man. New.
Chinnock, Edward James	... New.
Deane, George	... Cheshunt.
Evans, David	... University and Bala.
Field, William	... Cheshunt.
Hunter, Robert	... University.
Joseph, George Solomon	... University.
Lean, William Scarnell	... University.
Ledger, Edmund	... Private study.
Lister, Alfred	... Private study.
Magnus, Philip	... University.
Mendes, Lewis Adonijah	... Regent's-park.
Phillips, Charles Henry	... Private study.
Rollit, Albert Kaye	... King's.
Smale, John Bumby	... Wesley, Sheffield.
Tagg, Arundel	... University.
Turner, George Lyon	... Cheshunt.
Wilkins, Augustus Samuel	... University.
Woolston, William Henry	... University.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abrahams, Louis Barnett	... University.
Ainsworth, John Stirling	... Man. New and Univ.
Anstiss, George William	... Private study.
Atkins, Thomas De Courcy	... King's.
Bailey, Robert	... Private study.
Bake, Joseph Pearson	... Western.
Barrett, James	... King's.
Blackie, James Morell	... New.
Brown, George William	... University.
Chubb, Theophilus	... Wesleyan, Richmd.
Cock, John Thomas	... Private study.
Cooper, John Foster	... University.
Curwen, Matthew	... Private study.
Davies, Charles Butler	... Trinity, Cambridge.
Davis, William	... Lancashire Independ.
Easterby, William	... Self-tuition.
Fryer, John Firth	... Private study.
Gardner, Henry Snook	... Private study.
Godefroi, Henry	... University.
Graham, John	... Private study.
Hannah, Thomas Holmes	... Private study.
Hudson, Josiah	... Wesleyan, Richmd.
Hughes, William Henry	... Private tuition.
Kison, John Hawthorn	... University Hall.
Klamborowski, Adolphus	... S. Griffith, Esq.
Melson, John Waller	... Queen's, Birmingham.
Morgan, William Carey	... Private tuition.
Morris, Henry	... Epsom.
Muxlow, Thomas	... Private study.
Oaler, William Channing	... University Hall.
Page, William	... Regent's-park.
Pearson, Samuel	... New.
Pilcher, Richard	... Man. New and Univ.
Potts, John Faulkner	... Owen's and Univ.
Rayner, Edwin	... Owen's.
Reynolds, Bion	... Private study.
Rochford, James Fagan	... Private tuition.
Sayer, Edward James	... Private tuition.
Smith, Christopher	... Epis. Tr. Inst., Edin.
Stockenstrom, Andries	... King's.
Thomas, John	... Private study.
Welch, Henry William	... Private study.
Wood, Rev. John	... Private study.
Wood, John	... Owen's.
Woodman, Joseph Vere	... King's.

SECOND B.Sc. EXAMINATION (ENTIRE).

FIRST DIVISION.

Birkenhead, Edward Hesket	... Royal School of Mines.
Dixon, Edward Maxwell	... Private study.
Foster, Clement Le Neve	... Royal School of Mines.
Knox, George Walter	... University.
Mills, Edmund James	... Royal College of Chemistry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barret, Edward Louis	... St. Barthol. Hospital.
Broughton, John	... St. Barthol. Hospital.
Bruce, Alexander (First M.B.)	... University.
Flight, Walter	... Queenwood.
Pringle, Quintin	... Private study.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY ONLY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Finch, Frederick George, B.A.	... Royal School of Mines.
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ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.—The directors of the Bank of England, at a special court on Monday week, advanced the rate of discount from four to five per cent. On Thursday the rate was again raised to six per cent. The many new joint-stock companies which have been recently launched, together with the drain of gold on account of the continent and India, has led to these rather unexpected changes.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.—All the technical difficulties in the way of an early rehearing of the case of the Alexandra have now been disposed of, the Court of Exchequer having on Thursday granted the Attorney-General a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside on the ground that it was not warranted by evidence, and that the Chief Baron had misdirected the jury, or left them without such information as would have enabled them to arrive at a proper decision.

TRIPLE MURDER IN A CAB.—CAPTURE AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

A cabman named James Parker was plying for hire near the Great Eastern Railway station at Shoreditch on Saturday evening about half-past eight, when he was hailed by a respectably dressed man, who got into his cab in company with a woman between thirty and forty years old, and two little girls of the ages of seven and four respectively. The man directed the cabman to drive to the Royal Oak, Bayswater, taking the City on his way. When they reached the middle of Bishopsgate-street, the man got out and procured a pint of half-and-half from a public-house, of which the occupants of the cab partook. They then drove on as far as Furnival's Inn, Holborn, when the man got out once more, paid the cabman his fare, and walked away. The cabman drove on to Westbourne-grove, as he had been directed by the man, and stopped at the Royal Oak. On opening the door of the cab he was horrified to find the woman and the two children lying apparently dead on the straw. A surgeon was sent for immediately, who pronounced life to be extinct in all three cases. The cabman then drove with his terrible load to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where the bodies now lie. In the cab was a brown leather hatbox containing a few figs and biscuits and a black bundle of ordinary clothing. From a cursory examination made at the hospital the poor victims seemed to have been poisoned by prussic acid. This, no doubt, was administered to them in the beer. The cabman, in answer to inquiries as to whether he saw who drank from the pot, replied that he could not say, as he had a small quantity of gin, for which the man paid, and while his passengers had the pot inside he was standing at the horse's head. To account for his not seeing whether the woman and children were alive when the man got out at Furnival's-inn, he states that the man, when he got out, shut the door, and went and spoke to him on the box. There was nothing particular in the man's appearance to excite his suspicion, and when he handed him the additional sixpence he did so in a joking manner, and told him to be sure and drive fast. In the inside of the cab a small cork was found, but no bottle could be discovered.

The murderer was arrested at twelve o'clock on Monday night at Camberwell, but he had prepared himself with a deadly poison, and very shortly after his capture he died at the station to which the police had conveyed him. The whole family has consequently been destroyed. The name of the murderer is Samuel Hunt; he was thirty-four years of age. He was a traveller for Messrs. McCulloch, seedman, &c., of 13, Hart-street, and South-row, Covent-garden, and in that capacity seems to have obtained a knowledge of herbs and chemistry. For the pursuit of that knowledge he fitted up a small laboratory in his house. He resided with his wife and two children in St. Anne's-cottage, Wellington-street, Camberwell-road, and the neighbours represent that they lived what is commonly called "a cat-and-dog life"; they were constantly quarrelling, and that at times they appeared to be very wretched. He had been heard on more than one occasion to say he would "do for his wife and children one of these days," and some person who sympathised with them remonstrated with Hunt on this account.

No one appears to have seen the man and his family go out on Saturday. Probably it was dark before they started, and the reason which induced them to go to the neighbourhood of the Great Eastern Railway at Shoreditch will, in all likelihood, ever remain a mystery. No other persons lived in the house with them, and their absence therefore on Saturday night was not noticed. It was not until an advanced hour on Monday that any communication was made to the police. A man named Prescott, a letter-carrier, living close by, had read in the papers of Monday on account of the circumstances connected with the murder, and as he remembered having seen the man enter the house alone on Sunday, the thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Hunt and her children might have been the victims, especially as the description circulated by the police applied very closely to them. He therefore went to the station on Camberwell-green, and communicated his suspicions to Inspector Meloy. Acting upon the information, Inspector Meloy, in company with Mr. Smith, also an officer of the F division, went to Hunt's house, and found the door barred and bolted. They succeeded, however, in obtaining admission, and met Hunt in the passage. They told him they wished to speak to him, and followed him into a room, where he sunk into a chair. The police told him what their object was, how their suspicions had been raised, and inquired where his wife and children were. Hunt said in reply, "I cannot speak to you; I have a pain—a disease of the heart." The inspector and his colleague saw that the man was in a dying state, and they had him at once removed to the Camberwell Police-station, and obtained the immediate assistance of two medical gentlemen residing in the district, but before they arrived, and within three-quarters of an hour of the first interview the police had with him, he died from the effects of aconite, a preparation of strychnine. This he no doubt took as soon as he was aware of the presence of the police at his door.

This was about twelve o'clock at night, and there being no accommodation at the station the body was conveyed back again to the house. Prescott was taken to St. Mary's Hospital to see the bodies of the women and children. He identified them as Mrs. Hunt and the Misses Hunt. The cabman was also taken to see the body of Hunt. Without the slightest difficulty he identified it as the body of the man who rode with the

woman and children, and who left the cab at Farnival's Inn. The body lies at St. Anne's-cottage, where the family lived, awaiting an inquest.

Hunt was at his usual business during the whole of Friday last, and before going away he stated to his employers that he wished for leave of absence on Saturday in order to take his wife and children out of town. The permission was granted, and he was absent on Saturday. On Monday morning Hunt attended again at Covent-garden, and was engaged in his duties until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, but there was nothing remarkable in his appearance and conduct.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Wednesday the Queen came to London, honoured the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton and the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland with visits at their residences, and returned to Windsor Castle.

On Saturday morning her Majesty visited the ex-Queen of France at Claremont. At all the stations the Queen was received with marks of the most affectionate respect. Her Majesty, who looked better than on her arrival from Scotland, was still dressed in deep mourning. Princess Helena, however, wore a light dove-coloured moire antique, with black velvet mantle. They returned from Claremont in the afternoon.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and the Princess Hohenlohe, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the sacrament of the Holy Communion.

The Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark and the Princess Dagmar left London on Thursday for the continent.

The Prince of Prussia, after paying a short visit to Sandringham and Windsor Castle, left London hastily on Saturday, to be present at the opening of the Prussian Diet. The Princess remains at Sandringham.

The Scotch mail-train, in which the Prince and Princess of Prussia were travelling from Scotland to Sandringham, had a narrow escape. A goods train had got off the line, and a portion of the footboard of the composite carriage containing their Royal Highnesses' attendants and servants was broken off in the attempt to get past. Fortunately, the train was going at a very reduced speed.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at their residence in Piccadilly on Saturday evening, from Broadlands, Hants.

Lord Brougham had an audience of her Majesty on Thursday. His lordship has gone to Paris, on his way to Cannes, where he will pass the winter.

The British Army Review states that Sir Hugh Rose has resigned the command-in-chief in India.

A despatch from Earl Russell is published in the *Gazette*, dated October 20, and is addressed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is short, and commences by stating that her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence with the Russian Cabinet for the mere purpose of controversy, and concludes by asserting that the Emperor of Russia has special obligations in regard to Poland, and that the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland. A copy of the despatch was ordered to be given to Prince Gortschakoff.

The court-martial upon Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley opens at Aldershot on the 17th inst.

Prince Frederick of Denmark, who is pursuing his studies at Oxford University, has left Oxford for Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Friday Prince Alfred paid a visit to Winton Castle, the seat of Lady Ruthven.

The Royal Chapel in Windsor Great Park has been remodelled and enlarged by the Queen, who has placed in the chancel a splendid stained glass window as a memorial of the Duchess of Kent. The fabric was on Tuesday last solemnly consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated on Monday at Sandringham, and there were many illuminations at the West-end of London.

WESTMINSTER WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—The ceremony of reopening this excellent institution, in Duck-lane, of which we recently gave a description, for some months closed for alteration and enlargement, took place on Thursday evening; Mr. George Cruikshank presiding. In consequence of the additional space, the accommodation now consists of coffee, smoking, and club rooms, library, class, and news rooms. About thirty newspapers and periodicals are taken in, and the library contains upwards of 500 volumes. The cost of the alterations had been 500*l.*, of which sum 200*l.* were still required. In connection with the institution are several auxiliary societies,—viz., a penny bank, a loan society, a temperance society, a sick-fund, cricket-club, reading, writing, and ciphering classes, singing-classes, lectures, &c. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. J. Owen, W. Gilbert, Esq., Mr. W. Tweedie, and several other gentlemen, recommending temperance and co-operation for mutual and progressive improvement. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character, and terminated with the National Anthem, which was sung in a very creditable manner by the members.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

AMERICA.

(Per the City of New York.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (Evening).

The Federal squadron off Charleston has been increased.

The *Richmond Examiner* regards the seizure of the Confederate rams as the most unfriendly act yet committed by England towards the South. The *Richmond Whig* denounces it as an act of hostility, not neutrality.

President Davis reviewed the troops at Mobile on the 24th inst.

Immense numbers of furloughed soldiers have arrived in New York to vote.

It is reported that extensive frauds were committed at the Ohio election to defeat Mr. Vallandigham. One county is stated to have polled 500 more republican votes than there are inhabitants. The appointment of an investigation committee is spoken of.

Democratic and Republican election meetings are held at New York nightly, each party passing antagonistic resolutions and making bitter speeches against their opponents.

President Lincoln welcomed Senor Romero as the Juarez Minister in a warm address.

Havannah advices to the 24th inst. report that the insurrection in San Domingo continues.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Morning).

Federal advices from Charleston to the 27th inst. state that General Gilmore had commenced firing upon Charleston from three heavy guns on Cumming's Point. Each gun had thrown one shell into the heart of the city. The other guns were to open soon. Four monitors were in position off Sullivan's Island prepared for an engagement. The Ironsides do not participate in the attack. The fire on Forts Johnson, Sumter, and Moultrie was kept up, the Confederates replying reservedly.

The situation in Virginia was unchanged. The repairs on the Orange and Alexandria railroad were progressing. The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that between the 15th and 18th ult. Lee had sent 30,000 men to Abingdon, in Virginia, where they were joined by 15,000 men under General Jones. This whole force was prepared on the 20th to march against Burnside's outposts at Bristol.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 27th asserts that Bragg's plan to compel Thomas to evacuate Chattanooga would speedily be executed. Two divisions under Sherman had joined Thomas.

General Banks's advance in Louisiana was between Vermilionville and Opelousas. The Confederates had 10,000 men under Dink Taylor at Opelousas, and 10,000 men under Kirby Smith at Shreveport, on the Red River.

The Southern papers assert that the Federal Government refuses to make any further exchange of prisoners.

An independent Democratic party has been started in New York, in opposition to the Tammany and Mozart Hall Democracy. Their platform embraces the vigorous prosecution of the war, and vindication of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Seymour, the Governor of New York, has made a speech declaring that the Democrats agreed with the Republicans in putting forth all the material power of the country to secure success in the war, but that the Democracy would add to the power of force the influence of wise statesmanship and the conciliation of Christian charity. He denounced Vice-President Hamlin's statement—that the Union as it was and the constitution as it is could not be restored—as treasonable, cowardly, and base. He would support the Administration in constitutional measures, but would not gratify the theories of fanatics and bigots.

The *New York Herald* asserts that President Lincoln will not officially notice the French invasion of Mexico until American troubles are settled.

The Federals have reopened railway communication with Chattanooga. General Hooker has repulsed a Confederate attack at Chattanooga.

(Per the Hibernian.)

(By Telegraph to Farther Point.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Evening).

The *Richmond Despatch* thinks that the South has felt the full extent of President Lincoln's power, and that he can never do as much harm as he has previously done. "If," it says, "he has failed hitherto, he can never succeed with the assistance of England, which, under Earl Russell's auspices, seems to have come forth as the enemy of the South."

Eight steamers have arrived at Nassau from Wilmington during the present month.

Money tight. Gold, 46½ per cent. prem. Exchange on London, bankers' bills, 159.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The proposition for a European Congress has been addressed to fifteen Governments. It is rumoured that Prussia has expressed her adhesion, and that Austria is favourable to the proposal. The Emperor's letter of invitation is short, but expressive. It specifies no question, not even that of Poland, the name of which country is not even mentioned. Far from manifesting any ambitious or aggressive ideas, the Emperor recalls with a certain modesty his personal antecedents. The *Constitu-*

tionnel of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Limayrac, setting forth the questions which the Congress will have to examine—viz., Poland, Schleswig, the East, &c.—which may all lead to serious complications.

"All these are questions," says the *Constitutionnel*, "in which France is not directly interested. Any refusal to settle them would not injure her honour or interests, but her general interests. If Europe continues to maintain the agitation caused by the present precarious and painful state of things, the conscience of the peoples will know how to acquit France of responsibility."

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—In to-day's sitting of the Upper House, the address to the King was agreed to by a small majority. Among the members voting for the address was the Minister of Justice. The Minister of the Interior communicated to the House the Royal ordinance on the press of the 1st of July last, and a bill making some modifications in the same. The Minister said this ordinance was issued by the King because there was at that time an immediate want of the press law. But the ordinance was only applicable to a temporary state of things, and was not suited to remain as a permanent law. The intention of the Government is to allow it to remain in force until there shall be permanent legislation on the press.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—Prince Metternich has been authorised to declare to the Emperor Napoleon that Austria is ready to co-operate in a congress, upon a basis yet to be determined, for the strengthening of public European rights, with special regard to accomplished facts.

The Belgian Chambers were opened yesterday by King Leopold in person. The King's speech was full of cheering assurances regarding the condition and prospects of the country, but contained no important political allusion.

Yesterday morning a review of the garrison and 8,000 of the National Guard of the province, took place at Foggia. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants. The King has left for Naples. His Majesty is much pleased with his journey.

Preparations are being made at Cracow and through Galicia for an increase of the garrisons. The Government does not intend to proclaim martial law, but will carry out existing laws with extreme rigour.

The *Osservatore Romano* opposes the idea of a congress based upon existing political conditions, stating that Piedmont, assisted by the rivalries of Cabinets, would increase dissensions and prepare the way for war, as was done by Count Cavour at the Paris Congress.

A telegram from Warsaw, received yesterday at the Russian Consulate in London, asserts that the remnant of Czochowski's band has been completely destroyed in the palatinate of Radom, and that the leader himself, being captured, has died of his wounds.

The ex-Dictator of Poland, Langiewicz, has addressed an appeal to the Austrian Government, in which, after urgently renewing his request to be allowed to remove to Switzerland, he concludes by emphatically beseeching that, if this be not done, he may be handed over to the Russian authorities. There have been, for some time, rumours that the Russian commission in Warsaw is desirous to treat with the Poles, and has offered a safe conduct to Langiewicz, provided he were released from Austrian detainer, and authorised by the Polish National Government to represent them.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, Earl Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl de Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. The *Times* says:—"The Cabinet will meet again to-day to consider of the answer to be returned to the proposal of the Emperor of the French."

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A limited supply of home-grown wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. For good and fine dry parcels, there was a steady demand, at fully Monday's currency. Inferior samples met a slow sale, yet no change took place in their value compared with our previous report. The show of samples of foreign wheat on the stands was large most descriptions were in fair average request, and the quotations current on Monday were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were tolerably firm, and former prices were realised.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—The committee of the Aborigines Protection Society recently addressed a letter to the Peruvian Minister on the kidnapping of the South Sea Islanders by the captains of Peruvian vessels. His excellency has returned an answer, in which he says:—"I am happy to inform you that the principles of human liberty, on behalf of which you are so zealous, will as speedily as possible be recognised everywhere by the Peruvian Government; and that, consequently, the Government, following those philanthropic and liberal principles which have ever guided its policy, has arranged that the natives of Polynesia who have been taken to Peru shall be restored to their country in Peruvian vessels—an arrangement which has, indeed, been already carried into complete effect; and that, anxious in this respect to provide against future emergencies, the Government has established a consul-general at Tahiti."

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

SUMMARY.

LORD Mayor Lawrence had the unwonted advantage of bright weather at the installation ceremony on Monday. There was the usual mediæval procession through the streets to Westminster, a more than ordinary throng of sight-seers, and the customary banquet at the Guildhall in the evening, attended by Cabinet Ministers and representatives of both Houses of Parliament, the Services, the Bench, and the Bar. The presence and speech of the Prime Minister is always the most attractive feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet; and on Monday Lord Palmerston, perhaps owing to recent and cruel calumnies, was received with emphatic warmth. In his address, his lordship, with his usual felicity, described the general aspect of affairs without revealing state secrets. Not the remotest allusion was made to the Imperial speech which is exciting so much interest throughout Europe. Reference was made to the struggles going on in the far West and the distant East, where scenes were occurring "which make us shudder for humanity." In the American war friendly intervention would have been in vain, and the Government had but followed the wishes of the country in maintaining "a strict and impartial neutrality." In Poland they saw "on the one side a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried out, and on the other side revenge venting itself in acts of murder and assassination." The remonstrances of England with Russia had failed. "We have done our duty," said his lordship, "and we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian empire may at length cease to pursue that course which has drawn upon them the condemnation of Europe, and that peace may be restored upon terms of equity and justice in that unfortunate country." After these very safe though timely remarks, our secure and prosperous condition—prosperous beyond any former period—was alluded to by way of contrast, and a compliment was paid to the great city of London, "growing more and more to be the centre of all the commercial transactions of other States." It is always pleasant to listen to the pilot of the ship of State, even if he says nothing new.

Barring destructive floods, there is still good news from Lancashire. 11,000 persons have been docked off the list of recipients of relief since the end of September. But, in consequence of the activity of the mills, the stock of cotton at Liverpool has already dwindled down to 150,000 bales, and is likely to be low for the remainder of the year—a fact suggestive of speculation and high prices. Later information rather confirms Mr. Ashworth's estimate of a future supply for four and a half days a week. But India and Turkey are almost sure to double their cotton crops of last year, which will raise the total expected growth for next year beyond any authentic estimate. The Public Works Act is coming into operation, and no less than forty-two towns and districts have accepted its provisions to give employment to distressed operatives in much-needed improvements. In this work nearly a million and a half is likely to be expended—a sum, we hope, sufficient not only to give work to the destitute hands, but to wipe away some of the architectural and sanitary blots upon Lancashire towns.

Crime has assumed so many varieties in the last few years that it might have seemed almost impossible to take a new hue. The catastrophe of Saturday night last shows that this is not the case. A traveller in a wholesale house, actuated apparently by no other motive than jealousy of a drinking wife, takes her and their two children to Shoreditch, as though for a trip to the eastern counties, misses (no doubt purposely) the train, takes a cab to the Great Western, stops on the way for some porter at a public-house, of which his wife and children partake, but not himself, and leaves the cab and pays the fare with perfect coolness in Holborn. When the vehicle reached the Royal Oak it contained his three dead victims poisoned by prussic acid, doubtless thrown into the beer. On Monday midnight, the police had got upon the track of the murderer, but ere they could gain admission to his house at Camberwell, he had swallowed poison, and died before the station-house was reached. Such is the barest outline of a tragedy so grim and sickening that we would fain hope the murderer was of unsound mind. Can it be that frequent atrocious crimes and executions are deadening the moral sense of the community?

The weighty speech of the Emperor Napoleon on opening the French Chambers—a speech which has fluttered every continental Court—was supplemented by the address of M. de Morny. The President of the Corps Législatif was emphatic in praise of British freedom and institutions at the expense of his country, which is not, he thinks, sufficiently advanced to be trusted with such blessings. We wish such compliments to us were not relevant. However, the Session has opened, and while the validity of many disputed elections is being tested, a regular Opposition is being organised by M. Thiers, under whose auspices animated debates on internal affairs, Poland, and Mexico, may be expected, unless the proposed Congress should for a while overshadow all other topics.

The object of this European Council is stated to be "to take note of and recognise the points in which the Treaty of Vienna has been infringed, and to adopt such measures with respect to present complications as may best secure the general peace." The invitations are so liberal as to include fifteen governments, and even the German Confederation and Switzerland. Italy, as might be expected, has already eagerly consented; Russia, it would seem from the Emperor's speech, is quite ready to send a representative; and probably the minor Powers, which have nothing to lose, will give in their adhesion. Prussia apparently looks askance at the project; but Austria is ready to co-operate in a Congress "upon a basis yet to be determined, for the strengthening of public European right, with special regard to accomplished facts." If Austria does take part in this assembly, it will clearly be because she durst not hold aloof. Yesterday the invitation was considered by the British Cabinet, and the discussion of the subject adjourned to this day. At least, so says the *Times*.

Four Continental legislatures have been opened during the past week, in addition to the French assembly. King William, contrary to expectation, opened the Prussian Parliament in person. The expression of his "earnest wish" for a termination of present differences, is no doubt sincere. The secret of his anxiety is to be found in the closing words of his speech. "We live in an agitated time, perhaps stand upon the brink of a more agitated future." That is his interpretation of the French Emperor's speech; and under pressure of the alarm that war will ensue if a Congress be not held, it seems likely that the Parliament will accept their Sovereign's scheme of army organisation in exchange for constitutional concessions. The only noticeable points in the King of Saxony's speech are his anxiety to maintain the Zollverein, of which Prussia is the head, and his rash promise "that Federal execution in Holstein shall be carried out." The opening of the Spanish Cortes is not an event of European interest, but the Queen promises "a project of constitutional reform" in response to recent strong manifestations for a more real representative system. Belgium, under her admirable King, is too intent on pursuing the path of pacific progress to afford occasion for remark.

The preliminary stages of the great struggle in Tennessee are being passed through, and the plans of the rival Generals are as yet matter for conjecture. But Hooker, reinforced apparently by Sherman, has been able to drive back the Confederates from the south bank of the Tennessee River, and from Lookout Mountain, and thus reopen the railway communication with Nashville by way of Bridgeport, and enable the Federals at Chattanooga to obtain supplies freely. By this means Grant can also receive the heavy reinforcements which will, it is said, swell his army to 200,000 men, and give him a preponderance over his antagonists. But he is said to be

threatened by a new danger—the advance of Bragg round his left flank to isolate and destroy Burnside, who is operating in the far north of Tennessee—that is, the Confederate General is to advance through a mountainous region far away from railway and supports, leaving Thomas to assail his rear, and perhaps make an attack upon Atlanta, while Burnside may without difficulty retire through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky! The truth seems to be that the Federals are getting a firmer hold on Tennessee, from which, now that their right flank is tolerably secure, it will be difficult to dislodge them. It is amusing to find the *Times* insisting upon the vital importance of a junction between Thomas and Burnside; while the latter, all unconscious of the necessity, is operating far to the north-east of Knoxville, and destroying the Confederate communications.

Our French contemporaries are always happy when they can create a sensation. They have just announced that the new Government of Madagascar has definitely refused the claims of M. Lambert, and that the French Consul at Tamatava has struck his flag. We suppose it is owing to this latter calamity that the correspondent of the Paris *Nation* almost prophesies that the terrors of the reign of Ranavola will recommence. Madagascar has not yet come to that. On the contrary, the last English accounts represent perfect tranquillity as prevailing; the new constitution as being faithfully carried out; and the missionaries making progress in their work under the protection of the Government. This may appear to be very tame in the eyes of Frenchmen, to whom excitement is as necessary as daily food.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

THE speech from the throne which Napoleon III. read at the opening of the French Chambers on Thursday last, and for which Europe had listened in hushed and anxious expectation, has been too universally read, too widely discussed, too generally admired, to allow of our supposing that any of our readers will require any summary of its contents. We may safely take for granted that they are familiar with its salient features, and we will not efface, by any *precis* of ours, the impression it has, no doubt, left upon their minds; it is, beyond comparison, the most important and the noblest public document that has been laid before the world in our time.

What may have been the secret motive or expectation of the Emperor in reading this dignified lecture to the European Powers—whether, as some have been swift to infer, it was merely a device to screen from public view his real policy, or as others imagine, a feat of diplomacy to gain time—the truths thus frankly spoken so befit the crisis; the advice tendered is so worthy of the highest statesmanship, and the object aimed at is so evidently identified with the true interests of sovereigns and peoples, that we care not to look behind them. We can readily understand the blank surprise and supercilious contempt with which the speech would be read by official diplomacy. Every line of it contravenes the conventional proprieties of that school of international procedure. It is outspoken. It is direct. It sketches the situation with such accuracy, with so few strokes, and with such life-like expression, and suggests a course of action so obviously recommended by good sense and right feeling, that old-fogeyism can scarcely believe its eyes, lifts up its hands in amazement, and, with the little breath left at its command, ejaculates, "Utopia." It is an utterance which, coming from such a quarter, cannot be lost, let its immediate effect be what it will. It will infuse a healthy element into the new blood of Europe. It heralds the new order of things which sooner or later the Christian sense of nations will recognise. It is an appeal from the artificial arrangements of Statecraft to the enduring ordinations of nature—from brute force to dispassionate discussion—from the battle-field to the council-chamber—from crime, confusion, madness, and death, to morality, intelligence, self-restraint, and life. It may fail of its ostensible and immediate object. It may not, perhaps, stave off a European war. Excited passions may be too strong for it. But it will not die away, or, like seed-corn, it will die only to revive. The man who, more than any other living soul, commands the ear of Europe, has boldly addressed his few burning words to the public conscience, and the public conscience involuntarily owns their power.

In describing the present position of Europe, the Emperor has put into fitting phraseology the thoughts which have been slowly forming themselves in myriads of observant and reflective minds—has darted forth in one concentrated and vivid flash the convictions which have long been latent in, and diffused through, an immense breadth of civilised humanity. We all concur

with him, for he expresses our inmost ideas. His diagnosis of the disease takes in all the symptoms which have marked its progress. "Successive infringements of the fundamental European pact," "ardent passions become over-excited," "powerful interests demanding solution," "ferments of discord which are ready to burst forth on every side," "Europe mined by the elements of dissolution," "the progress of civilisation incessantly obstructed by the jealous rivalry of the great Powers," "a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success"—who does not recognise in these phrases, scattered incidentally over a single paragraph, a forcible exposition of Europe's suffering condition? Yet this is what old diplomacy strives to perpetuate under the pretentious designation of "the balance of power." To keep together, at any risk, and at whatever sacrifice of treasure and of blood, this heterogeneous, discordant, and ever-fermenting system, is the highest ambition of traditional statesmanship—to attempt to substitute for it an arrangement "more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number," is to quit the practical for the visionary, and to indulge in dreams. Ay! but the far-off fancies of one generation sometimes become the solid facts of the next. It is well to hear other utterances than those of palsied tradition. The chariot-wheels of truth do not always revolve in the ruts of official routine. We wanted—Europe wanted—to hear a word of guidance from one who overlooks the whole field of diplomacy. The want has been met. The Emperor has spoiled all the common-places of international conventionalism, by describing things just as they are, and writing over his picture the one word, "Folly."

And the remedy? "To address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason, of statesmen in all countries, and to say, 'Have not the prejudices and rancour which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilisation? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? . . . Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things based henceforth upon the well-understood interest of the Sovereigns and of the peoples.' . . . Two ways are open: the one leads to progress through conciliation and peace, the other sooner or later conducts fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a past which is rolling away." This, then, is the remedy suggested—a Congress of the Powers of Europe, "in which self-love and resistance would disappear in face of a supreme arbitrament," and "at which all the other questions," besides that of Poland, "which agitate Europe, shall be discussed." It is a proposition made, be it remembered, not by the Secretary of the Peace Society, nor by Mr. Cobden, well as it might have become them, but by the Sovereign of the most powerful and warlike nation of the continent, the master of fifty legions of armed men. The Powers may look upon it as a dream—but, if so, it is a dream which portends a coming reality.

The Emperor, however, sets to work like a man of business. He has taken the initiative in working out his own idea. He has addressed autograph letters to the Sovereigns inviting them to send representatives to a General Congress at Paris. He evidently means to succeed in reconstructing the political edifice of Europe upon broader and firmer foundations, if success be possible. He is plainly in earnest in his desire to prevent war. He knows, and every other intelligent statesman knows, that what he now proposes must be done *after* a war, should one occur—and he tries to do it at once, that Europe may escape that terrible calamity, and that, when it is done, the Powers may reduce their exaggerated armaments. As to the response he may meet with, we offer no conjecture—but we earnestly and devoutly hope that our own Government will not be one of those who will refuse to take the path "which leads to progress through conciliation and peace."

LOOK OUT.

We have received information which we are compelled to regard as authentic, that Parliament will be dissolved in the early part of next spring, and that a General Election will immediately follow. The evidence upon which this information is based is of so precise and positive a character, that we feel ourselves bound to treat it as authoritative—otherwise, general probabilities appear to us to militate against it. We should have thought that Lord Palmerston, unless outvoted on some important question of policy by the Opposition, would have been soli-

citous of keeping together to the full limit of its legal term, a Parliament which, on the whole, has conformed to his will with ready obsequiousness. We should have given him credit, moreover, for sufficient tact to have avoided an appeal to the constituencies before he had mooted some popular question calculated to infuse spirit into the Liberal party. Perhaps he continues to be of opinion that his name will serve better than any programme to return him a House of Commons submissive to his leadership; but, even in this case, one can hardly see the reason for his dismissing the present House before the close of next Session. No man knows better than he that such a step occasions great public inconvenience, and will inflict considerable delay and unnecessary expense upon all parties who are promoting private Bills; and if it be true that he has fixed upon the time we have mentioned for a General Election, and that he means arbitrarily to cut the Session in twain, we fear it must be taken as an indication that, having no measures to propose, he is anxious to furnish a pretext for doing nothing, first on the ground of an impending dissolution, and secondly on account of the brevity of a preliminary Session. But we cannot help thinking that the decision which has been communicated to us as absolute, however unconditionally expressed to those from whom we have received our information, must have been impliedly contingent on circumstances—and while, as we have already intimated, we cannot contest the authority on which we announce the rumour, we suspect that the interpretation put upon it may be somewhat too positive.

We shall, for the present, however, assume that we are to have a new Parliament next Spring. We shall assume that facts and arguments beyond the range of our cognisance have convinced Her Majesty's Ministers that the next General Election cannot be safely postponed beyond that period, and we think we may in such case reasonably assume that they do not contemplate making the issue turn upon any particular measure of domestic policy. Resting upon these assumptions, we are curious to conjecture the *mot d'ordre* of the Liberal party—the cry by the potent spell of which they propose to rally the languid spirits of their followers. Will "Palmerston for ever," be the sole watchword the utterance of which is to rekindle popular enthusiasm? Or will there also be added that exciting motto, "Rest, and be thankful"? We should like to make sure of this, if possible—we should like to be well advised whether or no the next House of Commons is expected to represent the people of England's attachment to a man, or their preference of a policy. Because, in the former case, no principles being at stake, no real distinction of parties, nothing whatever demanding a discriminative use or disuse of the franchise, we submit that the stage is clear for giving constitutional expression to truths which will be longer lived than an octogenarian Minister, marvellously vivacious as he may be. Since there is nothing to gain and nothing to lose so far as Liberal professions are concerned, and it matters not a jot to the country whether Conservative Liberals or Liberal Conservatives are returned,—both, according to Earl Russell, being so nearly alike as to be barely distinguishable, and both being equally inclined to support Lord Palmerston,—may it not be well that they who have a creed to which they attach some importance should make their arrangements for giving expression to that attachment, quite irrespectively of either party? Might they not set up their candidates wherever there is a fair chance, we will not say of returning them, but of polling in their favour a decent number of votes? To what other good purpose can the votes of such men be given? Small as may be their chance of getting their principles represented in the House of Commons, it is surely better to accept it, than to acquiesce in the certainty of their being misrepresented by nondescript Palmerstonians.

At any rate, we trust that the friends of religious equality will be prepared to act a firm and decided part. They will bear in mind the contemptuous treatment with which their most moderate demands have been met by the existing House of Commons. Their objects cannot be more systematically set at naught by a Derby than by a Palmerston majority. They are entitled to consult, at least, their own self-respect. Why they should trouble themselves to assist in the election of any member who insists upon omitting from his programme everything in which they are interested, and who practically determines that they shall continue to occupy an inferior position to their neighbours in the eye of the law, we cannot understand. The interests of the nation certainly do not require of them that they should make the sacrifice. The importance of the truths they hold does demand that they should not give them the go-by for the sake of swaying this way or that the contest between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Let them make such a stand on behalf of their principles

as their proportionate strength on the register of Liberal electors will reasonably warrant! Let them in any case require as a minimum the abolition of Church-rates and the opening of parochial graveyards to such ministration over the dead as survivors may prefer! This is the least concession of justice with which they should content themselves, and this should satisfy them only where they are a very small minority. Where their numbers amount to a moiety of the Liberal party, let them insist on nominating one of the members in case there are two, or alternately in case there is only one. And if this be refused them let them withdraw from the election altogether. They knew how to be modest when great national interests were put in issue—now that there are none, let them know how to be bold on behalf of what they believe to be momentous questions. "*Aide toi, et le ciel t'aidera.*"

THE FLY IN THE POT OF OINTMENT.

THE large savings of the working classes of this country is no less a matter for astonishment than the immense extent of their co-operative organisations. Friendly and benefit societies overspread the land. Some of them are very long-lived, but the great majority are of recent growth. Mr. Tidd Pratt, the Registrar, in his annual report, gives the names of some 10,000 of these singular insurance clubs, and estimates that there are fully 20,000, or double that number, which ought to send in returns. Of their operations only an approximate idea can be formed. The 6,000 which existed in 1858 had a subscribed capital of nine millions, and two million members, among whom a million sterling per annum was paid out in sick allowances. Taking this as a basis, the *Times* thinks "it would be a low calculation to suppose that the number of members comprised in the 20,000 societies is six millions, that the amount annually paid out in sick allowances is 3,000,000*l.*, and that the subscribed capital is 25,000,000*l.*" Probably this estimate is a great exaggeration of the actual facts. We know not whether the 500 co-operative societies, with receipts to the amount of two millions a-year, are included under the general term, "Friendly Societies." But savings-banks are another means of collecting the surplus earnings of the working classes, and, according to the last returns, they had deposits to the extent of thirty-nine millions, invested by a million and a-half of depositors, 700,000 of whom had sums under 10*l.* in amount. If, then, we adopt the *Times*' estimate, and also omit the co-operative societies, we shall have, between the friendly societies and the savings-banks, a capital sum of sixty-three millions, economised from the earnings of those who live by wages—an amount so large as to dispel the prevalent notion of the improvidence of our working classes, and of their pauperised condition. What the annual savings of this large portion of the community may be, cannot be known, but with the data before us, they must be so great as to raise in a very practical shape the question, whether people who can lay by so largely ought to be provided with free education at the expense of the rest of their fellow-countrymen.

Be this as it may, there is unhappily no doubt that the majority of Friendly Societies, to which our artisans look for help in sickness and bereavement, are based on unsound principles. The glimpses Mr. Pratt gives of their interiors are very disheartening. Most of them endeavour to combine business and pleasure—the objects of a provident institution with the advantages of a club. To this cause, more than any other, is to be attributed the failure of so many of them. No less than sixty-seven Friendly Societies have been dissolved during the past year, in consequence of inability to meet claims for relief, and a falling off in the regular payments. Hundreds of others are in a like precarious condition; and none but the most extensive and wealthy are believed to be in a position to meet all claims upon their resources, or even unusual pressure. The fact that no single insurance office among the middle classes is based, or could exist, upon the principle on which the Friendly Societies of our working population is founded, is a melancholy sign that, however the latter may further certain social objects, they are ill-calculated to secure their provident intentions.

Mr. Tidd Pratt, under whose wing the whole of these widely-extended organisations are placed, has, therefore, no sinecure. He has, indeed, to deal with a vast apparatus for feasting and drinking, as well as for provident purposes; and is almost as much occupied in winding up old societies which have run through their means, as in registering new ones. Nor is this surprising. In a Friendly Society the monthly meeting and annual dinner is a great, often the greatest, feature. It absorbs no small share of the funds. In some cases twopence per head is levied on the

members, whether present or absent, for drink at the periodical meetings, or as much as a seventh or ninth part of the monthly subscription. The temperate are taxed for the intemperate. In this rule there is something more than the cultivation of good fellowship. The feasting and drinking become part of the system. Members must take part in it, or lose their name for companionship, or their contributions to the common enjoyment. And thus, willingly or unwillingly, they are drawn into drinking habits, which are, by no means likely to be laid aside on ordinary occasions. One case detailed in the *Times* will show how funds intended for insurance purposes are recklessly squandered in what can only be fitly described as "guzzling."

The monthly subscription of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity is 1s. 4d., out of which each member receives a ticket for liquor to the value of threepence every lodge-night. There are upwards of 200 members in the lodge, and more than 30s. is spent in liquor every month. Besides this, at the anniversary, a shilling, or nearly a whole month's actual contribution, is given to each member for liquor, and a band, a banner, a procession, rings, singers, and such like extravagances, cost 4l. 6s. more. On the whole, the total amount of the annual contributions may be put down at about 180l. a-year; and of this sum not less than 30l. a-year is consumed in drink and in feasting at the anniversary. In other words, about a sixth of the money hardly earned and hardly saved goes to nothing but what one of Mr. Pratt's indignant correspondents calls "a stuffing."

Of course working men have as much right to social meetings as those above them. But, unfortunately, the mixing up of business and pleasure is fatal to business. These illegitimate expenses—yielding a present and tangible gratification—are apt to increase; the management of the society inevitably deteriorates; and the prudent members are mulcted for the benefit of the convivial. Among the middle or upper classes the private dinner-party or joint-stock company's periodical feast entails but few present or prospective evils. Fashion or self-respect prescribes sobriety and prevents extravagance. But the friendly society becomes the vested interest of the public-house. Its members contract the habit of going there, temptation strengthens it, and there is no imperious public opinion amongst the class to exercise a wholesome check. Each of these thousands of societies is a prize for the enterprising publican—the nucleus of a business—and in a great many cases he is its moving spirit, and often its originator. They form part of his stock in trade. It is his interest to make the business objects of the society subordinate to the convivial tastes of the members. It is the beer-fund and not the sick-fund that must occupy his thoughts. Thus expenses are incurred which generally bring the society to a stand. Mr. Tidd Pratt finds it hopeless to contend with this fatal tendency. His advice is disregarded. And when it is remembered that thousands of these societies are scattered over the country, and all hold their meetings in public-houses, a dozen times a-year, if not oftener, one great reason of the slow progress of temperance among the working classes becomes apparent.

This is, moreover, the greatest danger to the co-operative movement, though it is as yet too much in its infancy to have become the prey of the public-house interest. The general establishment of working men's clubs would do much to mitigate the danger. At present Friendly Societies have no choice but to meet in the public-house. But Working Men's Clubs would provide the requisite accommodation without the temptation. Unfortunately the social element of these Friendly Societies is highly popular among their members, and persons are admitted, as well as assisted, with little regard to commercial considerations. But insurance societies cannot afford to act on philanthropic principles. Combinations for mutual help on such a basis cannot be permanently secure. In what way these needful and far-reaching benefit societies can be placed upon a sounder basis without entire reconstruction, it is difficult to say. "There is no reason in the world," justly remarks the *Times*, "why a working man's Friendly Society should not be as secure and as effective as the wealthiest insurance-office, and the working men of the country by help of a few such institutions might stand alone, as other classes do, against the inevitable misfortunes of life. But they must make up their minds to a severe, hard, and business-like treatment of the question, and they would, at all events at first, do wisely and cheaply if they obtained the services of professional accountants. The Legislature has already helped them very largely by giving them important privileges, on condition that they have their rules certified, and if they will but set to work to help themselves they will get all the help they can possibly want." To start new societies on a sound footing would be comparatively easy. The difficulty lies in adapting the thousands already in operation to the necessities of the case, without destroying them altogether.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

"Some men," it is said, "are born great, and others have greatness thrust upon them"; and there are those, we might add, who study to supply the distinction which the advantages of birth or the smile of fortune have failed to secure for them, by sheer egotism and self-commendation. Mr. Alderman Rose, who has for the last twelve months enjoyed all the honour which attaches to the office of chief magistrate of the City, proves to be one of the latter. Deeming his discharge of the arduous responsibilities which have devolved upon him in a year so remarkable for Royal visits and entertainments, to have been worthy of some special mark of approbation from the Sovereign, he ventured just before quitting office to make this representation to the Premier. "It was not till the eleventh hour," says the *Times*, "after the members of the corporation had looked in vain for the coveted distinction, that the Lord Mayor felt it his duty to put himself in communication with the Minister of the Crown on the subject, and this he is understood to have done at the expense of some violence to his own feelings, as may well be imagined. A reply was received from Lord Palmerston on Saturday, stating reasons, founded upon precedents, why he had not felt it his duty to advise her Majesty to bestow any special mark of favour on the Lord Mayor on this occasion, memorable though it was. This communication is said to have been to the effect that neither on the coming of age nor the marriage of the Queen was the Lord Mayor for the time raised to the dignity of a baronet; that, as a rule, that honour was reserved for occasions on which the reigning Sovereign paid a State visit to the City in person; and that were dignities expected to be conferred when the younger members of the Royal family visited the City or were entertained by the Corporation, the effect might be to restrict the freedom of their intercourse with the citizens."

Interpreting the greatness which Mr. Alderman Rose has already achieved by a reference to this incident, we may well suppose that in taking upon himself the robes of office, he did not do any "violence to his own feelings," nor allow his emulation of worthy predecessors to be checked by a narrow estimate of his own recommendations to such a post. But he made one unfortunate mistake; he either forgot that the greatness of the Mayoralty was ephemeral, or he sought to make his own case the exception which proves the rule.

The Premier is said to have testified to "the great gratification which the reception of the Princess and the subsequent entertainment of the Prince and her Royal Highness by the committee of the Corporation had afforded to the Queen," and to have expressed his regret "that he could not consistently with usage advise her Majesty to bestow any special mark of distinction on the municipality of London in the person of its chief representative."

Alderman Rose and his aggrieved colleagues will perhaps examine precedents with more assiduity than we care to do, and it may be that they will unanimously agree that the opening of the Coal Exchange and the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to the City were occasions of less "international interest" than that of the recent Royal visits. However that may be, we do not conceal our gratification that precedents were not strained to support the claims of a man to knighthood whose only merit, so far as his Sovereign and his country can recognise it, is in having done suitable honour to the heir to the Crown and his bride. Titles are now conferred in recognition of real substantial services rendered to the country by the recipients of such honours, and we can ill-afford to create them simply in recognition of fussiness and feasting.

RECREATION.

ON this subject dogmatism has always had a great deal to say, and has said it with more [than ordinary] confidence. Why it should be so, seeing that no question demands to be handled with greater liberality of mind, or requires a wider range for the oscillation of judgment, we cannot tell—but it is likely enough we shall ourselves, before coming to the end of this brief paper, exemplify the easily-besetting sin which attracts our notice at starting. There are certainly some thoughts suggested by the topic, which may be uttered with unhesitating positiveness—such, for instance, as that emblematically set forth in *Æsop's* fable of the unbent bow, and condensed into a couplet of "proverbial philosophy"—not after the manner of Martin Tupper—

All work, and no play,
Makes Jack a dull boy—

but they are thoughts which, although undoubtedly

true, can hardly set up any claim to be considered new. Rules for recreation which shall seem to bear upon them the stamp of practical wisdom may be easily laid down, and yet when they come to be applied to individual cases may be found to be so utterly unsuited to this or that man's physical constitution, mental habits, moral idiosyncrasy, or peculiar circumstances, as to render them worthless, or, when observance of them is attempted, mischievous. What proportion of one's time should be given to recreation, what forms it should assume, or what special reasons should determine the choice in relation to those forms, are questions the decision of which, as it will vary with individual need, cannot be determined beforehand by general regulations.

The term "recreation" is itself a suggestive one. That amusement, entertainment, or pursuit—always supposing it to be in unison with the laws of morality—which most surely and most speedily refits the jaded powers, restores them to their normal balance, and supplies the waste of life which its business has occasioned—that, in the proper sense of the word, is recreation. It must exert a restorative influence, or it fails in its main end. It must tend to repair the ravages of labour, or it ceases to deserve its name. Recreation is not by any means synonymous with self-indulgence, though many people use it as if it were. On the contrary, it sometimes involves no little self-restraint, and puts the "ruling passion" under severe discipline. For the most part, however, it is attractive to the natural inclinations of men, and the tasks which it imposes are taken to, and discharged, *con amore*. Other things being equal, the more pleasure we find in recreation, the more effectively does it subserve its main purpose.

The mistakes which men fall into with regard to recreation are very curious—sometimes very melancholy. We have met with persons who appear to regard it in a light very analogous to that in which Oriental devotees, whether Christian, Mahometan or Pagan, are in the habit of regarding the animal nature of man—as a sort of reproach to his higher endowments. They admit, indeed, its necessity, but they connect it, without, as far as we know, the slightest show of reason for so doing, with his fallen condition. In their minds, it is always associated, more or less, with moral depravity. They cannot conceive of its having any affinity with religion. To put the heart into it is, in their view, flagrant proof of an indecent spirit. If they tolerate it, they do so with repugnance, as something humiliating—as an infirmity to be borne, rather than as a blessing to be thankful for. Now, we need hardly say that the wisdom which is wiser than God is never very reliable. We might certainly have been differently constituted, had the Creator so seen fit—but since he has not so seen fit, we had better accept our constitution with all its needs as his handiwork, and find in it an illustration of his beneficence. That which he has made necessary to our well-being we have no reason to be ashamed of as if it involved an indignity. Shakespeare says—

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.

The dictum, as it stands, is not borne out by experience. It is too limited, too individual. Take it in a more general sense, and it expresses a profound truth. They who have no relish for the recreations of life, who find no delight in what was meant to minister to it, whose minds are always braced up in regimentals and know no undress, and who have within themselves no appreciation of

Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and bows, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek;
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides,

are either physically or morally disordered. It refreshes us to see men as keen in their recreations as they are in their business—for we believe that they who can rise to the most difficult heights of duty, can also most readily lay aside their responsibilities when needful, and become as playful as children.

Then, there is the mistake so common in commercial life, that recreation is an indulgence to be postponed to the latter end of one's days, to be then taken, as it were, in the lump, and who, up to, and even far beyond, the full maturity of manhood, consider every hour devoted to it, and every penny spent in it, as sheer loss—as a blunder very much akin to that of eating fruit before it is ripe. They are self-made slaves—for it is usually a fancy, or a passion, and not a necessity, which holds the whip over them. And so they drudge and drive on without cessation, and almost without relaxation, until the springs of health have lost their elasticity, or the mind becomes as callous as the horned hand of a labouring man, or

habit has established an irresistible dominion over nature, or an adequate competence has been realised, and the man retires—to enjoy himself. Did you never meet with such a one, after that consummation of his desires? Have you ever seen a more unhappy being? He is as incapable of recreation as if he were bedridden—more so than some bedridden folk whom it has been our lot to visit. He has used up his whole stock of enjoyableness in his business, and is past the possibility of rehabilitation. He has nothing to do with his time—no service to which to put his thoughts—no knowledge of, no adaptation for, new modes of pleasurable or profitable occupation. He has kept his cake till it is mouldy, or, more properly perhaps, he has fasted till he has lost his power of digestion.

There is another great mistake made in reference to recreation. There are people who, having got hold of the notion—a very correct one, by-the-bye—that bodily exercise is indispensably necessary to the healthy development of all their powers, and that intellectual and moral strength is so intimately affected by the condition of the physical system, fall into the error of drawing largely upon their stock of vitality, instead of augmenting it, by their recreative pursuits. Men of delicate constitutions, who have none too much vigour for the routine of business which daily requires their attention, will sometimes exhaust themselves by laborious exercise, under the impression that they are hardening their frames, and toning themselves up to a higher capacity for work. Out-of-door sports, for instance, useful as they may be for men of iron nerves, and, moderately resorted to, for less athletic constitutions, may easily be pursued until the boundary line is passed, beyond which exertion makes a serious inroad upon their normal store of energy. There is a strong temptation to the weak to shrink from any indication of inability to endure what is easy to the strong, as though it would betray a lack of manliness; and they put a strain upon their powers which, being often repeated, increases the very mischief which recreation is intended to remedy. We have even met with instances in which fatal results have followed a systematic overtaxing of the bodily strength in the way of recreation. And where the extreme consequence has not followed, numberless are the cases in which excess of fatigue, incurred two or three times a-week perhaps, has produced a general depression, unfitting the subjects of it for even a fair amount of labour in the more serious occupations of life.

The greatest mistake of all, however, is that of persons who make recreation their main business. Women and men are equally prone to commit this blunder. They seem to live for the purpose of amusing themselves. Nothing is suffered to interfere with their arrangements for this purpose. Half their days, and, perhaps, more than half their nights, are given to this pursuit of pleasure, and a considerable proportion of the remaining moiety is either spent in preparation for, or absorbed in recovery from, their recreative engagements. It is a sad and sorry employment of the faculties which God has given us, however innocent in itself may be the recreation indulged in. We may say of all modes by which jaded nature may be recruited, that they were made for man, not man for them. If all our leisure be thus spent, it may be safely assumed, for the most part, that it is mispent. We were born to higher ends than any which can be written down in the category of recreations. Our own higher destination craves some care—our families, our neighbourhoods, our country, the world, and, above all, He who made both us and them, demand some share of our thoughts, our anxieties, our exertions. We cannot evade this responsibility without incurring a heavy penalty. We may live to please ourselves, but, in the end, we are not pleased. The circle of our sympathies contracts. The spring of our minds becomes less and less elastic. Selfishness closes up one after another the inlets to the soul—and, by-and-by, we are devoured with *ennui*, and hopelessly groan out the query, "Who will show us any good?"

OXFORD ELECTION.—On Saturday morning, Mr. Neale, Liberal, was put in nomination. No opposition was offered, and the Mayor declared Mr. Neale to be duly elected.

THE MERSEY IRON-CLADS.—We believe that, in accordance with instructions from the Government, the steam rams *El Tonnain* and *El Monnassir* have been valued. The valuer was Mr. C. W. Kellock (Curry, Kellock, and Co., of Liverpool), assisted by Mr. Jordan, surveyor to the Liverpool underwriters, and Messrs. Luke and Hobbs, of the Admiralty. We hear that *El Tonnain* was valued at 106,000*l.*, and the unfinished *Monnassir* at 80,000*l.* The builders' measurement of each vessel is 1,800 tons. Messrs. Laird refused to disclose the contract price. It is stated that the British Government wish to purchase the vessels from the French owners, Messrs. Brevey.—*Times*.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

CONFEDERATE REPULSE NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Advices from Chattanooga to the 24th state that a large portion of General Bragg's army was believed to be moving towards Cleveland, Tennessee, to get between General Burnside's army and Chattanooga. Reinforcements from General Lee were supposed to be marching down by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Virginia, to co-operate in this movement, Bragg's object being to drive General Burnside out of East Tennessee, and, by turning the flank of General Thomas's army, to compel him to abandon Chattanooga. General Thomas's army was, at that date, still embarrassed for want of supplies, and numbers of horses were dying from hunger.

Advices from Chattanooga to the 27th inst. announce that the Federals had reopened river communication with Bridgeport. The Confederates had recoiled, and been driven from their position on Lookout Mountain.

General Thomas reports that General Hooker was attacked at midnight upon the 29th ult. Severe fighting ensued, lasting two hours, and with less vehemence until four o'clock. At seven o'clock General Hooker reported that the troops repulsed the enemy's attack, and drove the enemy from every position they assumed. The Confederates abandoned Lookout Mountain without resistance, and the Federals occupy the south bank of the river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. The river and railroad communication are unobstructed, facilitating supplies reaching General Thomas.

Rumours were current of a Federal attack on the rear of Rome and Atlanta.

General Bragg reports on the 21st inst. that his cavalry defeated the Federal cavalry at Philadelphia, Tennessee, capturing 700 prisoners, fifty waggons, and six guns. Severe skirmishing has taken place in Tennessee with Forest's cavalry, who still confronted Sherman's advance. The Federals were advancing from Corinth. They have repulsed a large Confederate cavalry force eighty miles from Tusculumbia. The Confederates had concentrated a large force and strongly fortified the railroad at Tusculumbia.

The Confederates had been driven from Canton, Mississippi, with the loss of 200 prisoners, by a Federal force, which is reported to have afterwards retreated to Big Black River, pursued by the Confederate cavalry.

The *Lynchburg* (Virginia) *Republican* of the 21st announces that General Shackleford, after destroying one mile of the track, five small bridges, and some rolling-stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, near Bristol, had hastily retreated towards Knoxville.

Mr. Davis has made a speech at Alabama, urging volunteers to occupy the outposts, thus enabling the soldiers to reinforce General Bragg. By this means he was confident Rosecrans would be crushed to the dust. His defeat would practically end the war. Self-reliance and energy were only the duty of the South, for no European aid could now be expected.

Deserters from the Confederate camp bring reports of a fight between a brigade of Tennesseans and the main force of Bragg's troops. It seems that the Tennesseans wished to desert to the Federals, and had to be prevented by main force. These reports are, to say the least, greatly exaggerated, and it is doubtful whether they have any foundation whatever.

The appointment of Grant to the command of all the Western forces, except those in Louisiana, has given universal satisfaction. His disposable strength will be 200,000 troops.

—Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard made speeches at Knoxville, October 13th, endorsing the administration and favouring immediate emancipation in East Tennessee. Unionists in large numbers were said to be joining the army of General Burnside.

THE REMOVAL OF ROSECRANS.

The *Daily News* correspondent ascribes Rosecrans' removal to physical break-down:—

His organisation is nervous and high-strung in a very remarkable degree, and for two years, it is safe to say, he has been living on his nerves alone, and the ordinary wear and tear of war has been aggravated in his case by the fact that his feelings are enlisted in the struggle to a degree unknown amongst the other generals. He believes the war a holy war—sees in himself and his army the agents of Heaven, with an earnestness which is more than unusual in an old and rather cautious soldier. He is a convert to Catholicism, as is also his brother, the catholic Bishop of Cincinnati, and it has been the practice of the general to write to the bishops and have masses said in all the churches in Cincinnati on any day on which he supposed he was to engage the enemy. His manœuvring up to the day he entered Chattanooga was masterly, as usual; on the battlefield at Chickamanga it was execrably bad, and in his efforts to retrieve the disaster he apparently showed little of his old energy. He has always been a great favourite with the public, and the news of his dismissal created a profound sensation, which, were it not that he is replaced by such men as Thomas Grant, would have been a painful one as well. Grant is now in command of the whole region west of the Alleghanies, and east of the Mississippi. He has under him Thomas, Hooker, and Burnside, men who have all displayed the greatest ability as commanders of corps. Thomas's manner of handling his corps at Chickamanga is considered the most brilliant feat of the war. Though the whole of the rest of the army was driven off the field, the enemy never made the slightest impression on him. He repulsed assault after assault, from Saturday morning until Sunday night. When the retreat of the left and centre left his flank exposed, he simply drew in his left wing and continued the struggle; and on Monday, having taken up a fresh position during the night of Sunday, he repulsed a final attack unaided and un-

ported, and fell back at his leisure in perfect order with all his wounded and prisoners. He takes the immediate command of Rosecrans' old force.

General Rosecrans arrived at Cincinnati on the 26th, and was enthusiastically received by a large assemblage of citizens. In response to an address of welcome made by Judge Storer, in which allusion was made to his recent supersession, the General stated that since the battle of Chickamanga, he had received a letter of approval of his conduct during that action from the President; that Generals Crittenden and McCook had both personally denied to him that they intended to prefer charges against him, as had been reported; and that none of the imputations upon his character which had appeared in the eastern journals had been put forth by any responsible authority.

VIRGINIA.

The bulk of General Lee's army is reported to be on the southern side of the Rappahannock. Lee maintains, however, a strong picket line on the north side, and on the 27th his infantry drove Buford's cavalry from Beaton. On the 28th, General Meade moved his headquarters from Warrenton. During this movement the Confederates drove in the pickets of Meade's 6th corps, and afterwards retired. The Confederates were at the last dates now carrying on operations around Warrenton. Guerillas had appeared within fourteen miles of Alexandria. The *Richmond Enquirer* states that many of Lee's troops marched barefooted from Bristol to Culpepper.

The Confederates, though they failed to flank Meade, and cut him off from his communications, seem to have effectually destroyed the railway from Washington to the Rappahannock. The correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—

This work has been very thoroughly done, Lee's whole army having been engaged on it for two days. From Bristol to the Rappahannock the destruction is complete—bridges burnt, culverts blown up, ties taken up and burnt, rails twisted and rendered useless, cuts filled up, &c. The engineers say that it will be at least a month before it can be again put in running order. It is with no small mortification, therefore, that we have to confess the rebels have achieved an end fully commensurate with the labour and risk of the campaign.

The repairs are estimated to cost \$30,000 a mile for twenty-four miles. A Washington despatch of the 23rd says:—

Cavalry reconnaissances are continued on our part as far as the Rappahannock. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad has already been repaired one mile beyond Bristol Station. Forces are engaged day and night in repairing the damages of the enemy. Reports from the army say the discipline and morale of the army were never better than at the present time, and both officers and men have the greatest confidence in the ability of General Meade.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Telegrams from Charleston of the 26th to the *Richmond Enquirer* state that the Federals opened fire from Batteries Gregg and Wagner and two Monitors at eleven o'clock on that day, and bombarded Forts Sumter and Johnston until dusk. The Confederates returned the fire vigorously, in which Fort Moultrie joined. 260 shots were thrown by the Federals; no damage was done to the Confederate batteries. The Confederates were constructing more torpedoes.

The rumour that Admiral Dahlgren was to be removed from his place at the head of the fleet at Charleston turns out to be unfounded. The Admiral is expected to arrive at Washington in a few days. He has published a letter from General Gilmore, refuting the idle reports of a disagreement between the two commanders. Up to the 23rd of last month the most cordial good understanding existed between them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to letters from New Orleans of the 17th, General Banks and his staff returned to that city from the field of operations in Louisiana on the 13th. This news contradicts the statement *via* Port Royal on the 17th, that an expedition commanded by General Banks in person had effected a landing at Point Teabel, in Texas. The same letters express the belief that the present campaign in the Teche country will shortly be abandoned.

France has notified to the Federal Government that an effective blockade is established at all ports along the Mexican coast not occupied by the French and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez.

The War Department has notified to the Governor of New York that 180,000 volunteers must be raised in New York State before January, to avoid the draft. The New York supervisors were appropriating two millions of dollars as additional bounties for volunteers.

There are reported to be 11,000 Federal prisoners in Richmond.

The steamer *Venus* had been destroyed off Wilmington.

The *Illustrated News* informs us that Dr. Mackay, who for twenty months has been the *Times* New York correspondent, has returned to England on temporary leave of absence. He has left a successor.

It is said that Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has been offered the next Confederate Presidency if he will keep the old North State true to the South. The north-eastern counties of North Carolina have repudiated the rebel Government.

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES.—Slaves are being bought by the Federal Government in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Missouri. Loyal owners on parting with their property receive \$300 indemnity, and the slave is assured of his freedom on the expiration of his term of service; the slaves of "disloyal" masters are enlisted and emancipated as

once, without ransom. The scarcity of sailors for the navy has induced Government to forward instructions to enlist "contrabands" for the fleet.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S NEGRO COLONY IN HAYTI.—It will be recollected that in April last the President made a contract with certain responsible parties for the deportation of five hundred persons of colour to an island on the south-west coast of Hayti, and for their colonisation on satisfactory conditions. But recently information has reached here that these colonists were badly provided for, and many of them died of disease, while others fled to more desirable localities. The Government, it is known, was cautious and studious in making such arrangements as would conduce to their benefit. In pursuance of the policy which entered into the contract, an agent will be immediately despatched to inquire into all the facts and report upon the present condition of affairs, in order that the President may direct such remedial action as shall be necessary.—*New York Herald.*

THE CONSCRIPTION IN THE SOUTH-WEST.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who has made a tour through the South-Western States, says:—"Conscription is now enforced with a high hand all over the Confederacy. General Gideon J. Pillow is the chief officer in this department, and he exercises the fullest control in enforcing the conscription law. In Mississippi General Cosby's cavalry brigade, stationed near Clinton, between Jackson and Big Black, is mainly engaged in hunting up conscripts. These conscript-hunters, regardless of all feeling of humanity, have adopted the barbarous and inhuman plan of running down conscripts with bloodhounds. Day after day for the last month has the writer been a witness to this, and can vouch for its truthfulness in the most emphatic terms. Any Government in this enlightened century that resorts to the practice of hunting up its citizens by bloodhounds to force them into its army is no longer worthy of the support or sympathy of honest men. The Legislature of Alabama has passed a law forcing all men between the ages of sixteen and sixty into the service; and this is the hobby which the candidates for the Confederate Congress are now riding, while stamping their districts for re-election. They will all be elected, as they have no opposition, because free speech is so gagged that no one would dare to announce himself opposed to such a policy. No doubt the next Congress will pass a law forcing every man into the army under sixty years of age, and then there will be a general exodus to the Union lines."

THE SOUTHERN TERMS OF PEACE—CONFEDERATE BOUNCE.—Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them; and our terms are:—Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States; withdrawal of the Yankee force from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri; withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission to the Confederacy; consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same; yielding up of all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old territories which lies west of the Confederate States; an equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence, and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties. These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all—we, nothing; and as they have waged a wicked and causeless war upon us, they ought in strict justice to be required, according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war. As surely as we completely ruin their armies, so surely we will make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well; therefore they cannot make peace except through their utter inability to strike another blow. The stake they have to forfeit if they lose the game is as vital as ours. So is the stake to be won. It is no less than the entire possession of our whole country, with us in it and all we own, to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever. Once more, we say it is all or nothing. The Confederacy or the Yankee nation—one or the other must go down, forfeit its national existence, and lie at the feet of its mortal enemy. Meade's army and Rosecrans' once scattered, Lincoln can get no more armies. The draught turns out manifestly fruitless. Both the German and the Irish element are for peace. The Yankees have to bear the brunt of the war themselves, but in the meantime their inevitable bankruptcy is advancing like an armed man. "Hungry ruin has them in the wind," and it cannot be long before the Cabinet at Washington will have to consider seriously terms of peace under circumstances very different from the present. For the present let the war roll and thunder on, and God defend the right.—*Richmond Enquirer*, Oct. 16. [The *Enquirer* is Mr. John Mitchell's paper.]

DEMORALISATION IN THE ARMY.—A chaplain in the Federal army, writes to the *New York Christian Observer*:—"In speaking of the Western army, I am painfully convinced that, notwithstanding all that has been done and is now doing, the tendency of our men is rapidly, fearfully downward. With some exceptions in regiments where the officers are pious or rigidly upright, and where a chaplain of right character has been permitted to labour, vice, in its

most flagrant and odious forms, riots unrestrained. Such blatant, incessant, and ingenious profanity as I heard in travelling from Louisville, Ky., to Winchester, Tenn.—some 750 miles—I had never before imagined possible. This profanity is accompanied with obscene jests and snatches of ribald songs, most disgusting; while intemperance of all grades, from the merely excited and garrulous to the most besotted, prevails. The causes of this deterioration are patent. War is essentially and almost necessarily a demoraliser, from the absence of all restraint exercised by the presence of mothers, wives, and prattling children, from the destitution of strong religious agencies in the army such as the church throws about men at home, and from the new and violent temptations to which a soldier is exposed, especially to pillage, plunder, and murder for the sake of plunder—temptations never reaching him till he is thrown into an enemy's country, and against which few are able resolutely to contend. But the important point for us to consider is this: the best way to resist the downward tendency, and, if possible, save our army from utter ruin."

THE SPECULATIVE FEVER IN THE SOUTH.—The passion for speculation has become a gigantic evil. It has seemed to take possession of the whole country, and has seduced citizens of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a sordid effort to amass money. It destroys enthusiasm and weakens public confidence. It injures the efficiency of every measure which demands the zealous co-operation of the people in repelling the public enemy, and threatens to bring upon us every calamity which can befall freemen struggling for independence. The united exertions of societies like those you propose should accomplish much towards abating this evil, and infusing a new spirit into the community. I trust, therefore, that you will continue your labours until their good effect becomes apparent everywhere. Please accept my thanks for the comforting tone of your patriotic letter. It is a relief to receive such a communication at this time, when earnest effort is demanded; and when I am burdened by the complaining and desponding letters of many who have stood all the day idle, and now blame anybody but themselves for reverses which have come and dangers which threaten.—*Letter from President Davis to a Mississippian.*

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL SPEECH.

The French Chambers were opened on Thursday by the Emperor in person. His speech commenced by a reference to the recent elections, on the result of which, "spite of some local dissents," he could only congratulate himself. They had all taken the same oath to him, which was a guarantee of their support. The speech then referred to the internal affairs of the country, which showed progress.

Our industry has contended successfully against foreign competition, and in presence of undeniable facts the fears engendered by the Treaty of Commerce with England have vanished. Our exports during the first eight months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, show an increase of 233,000,000fr. During the same period our shipping trade shows an excess over that of the preceding year of 175,000 tons, of which 136,000 are under the French flag. The abundant harvest of the present year is a blessing of Providence, which will assure to the population a cheaper price of food. It is also a proof of the prosperity of our agriculture.

The railway system was being well developed, as well as roads, rivers, canals, &c. The financial statement, which would shortly be produced, would show that, if their expectations had not been fully realised, the revenues had followed a continuous rise, and that without extraordinary credits they had been able to meet the expenses caused by the wars in Mexico and in Cochinchina. Various projected reforms are referred to—one being to increase the powers of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excess of centralisation, in fact, to simplify administrative formalities. Satisfaction is expressed with Algeria; with the progress of education, five million children being educated in the public schools, one third gratuitously; and nothing impeding the prosperity of the country but political anxieties arising from unforeseen and inevitable events which must be boldly and fearlessly faced, and met without shrinking.

Of this number are the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and of Cochinchina, the insurrection of Poland. The distant expeditions which have been the subject of so much criticism have not been the result of any premeditated plan; they have been brought about by the force of circumstances; and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develop our foreign commerce if, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America; and if, on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the seas of Asia?

The following reference is made to Mexico:—

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and of our sailors overcame, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been fruitless, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us, shall have been handed over to a Prince whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission. Let us, then, put faith in our expeditions beyond sea. Commenced to avenge our honour, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds will not see the good promise of the seed sown for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and in Mexico.

The remainder of the Imperial address, which is too important to be curtailed, was as follows:—

The Polish question requires more development.

When the insurrection broke out in Poland the Governments of Russia and of France were on the best relations. Since the peace the great European questions had found them in accord, and I do not hesitate to declare so. During the war in Italy, as well as at the time of the annexation of Nice and of Savoy, the Emperor gave me his most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded forbearance, and it was only the Polish question, very popular in France, that could induce me not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the continent, and to raise my voice in favour of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but, in ours, heirs to a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, this question touched upon the most serious European interests. It could not be treated by France alone. An insult to our honour or a menace against our frontiers alone imposes upon us the duty of action without preliminary concert. It therefore became necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and Syria, for me to come to an understanding with the Powers who had equal rights and similar reasons as ourselves to express an opinion. The Polish insurrection, which from its duration assumed a national character, aroused sympathy on every side, and the aim of diplomacy has been to attract to its cause as much adhesion as possible, so as to bring to bear upon Russia all the pressure possible of the public opinion of Europe. This almost unanimous expression of wishes appeared to us to be the best means of persuading the Russian Cabinet. Unfortunately, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an attempt to intimidate; and the steps taken by England, Austria, and France, instead of putting a stop to the struggle, have only tended to embitter it. Excesses are being perpetrated on both sides, which, in the name of humanity, must be equally deplored.

What, then, is to be done? Are we reduced to the sole alternative of war or of silence? No! Without having recourse to arms, and without remaining silent, one means remains to us. It is to submit the Polish question to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that conferences at which all the other questions which agitate Europe shall be discussed would in no wise offend her dignity. Let us take note of that declaration. Let it serve to extinguish once for all the ferment of discord which are ready to burst forth on every side; and from the disquietude itself of Europe, which in every quarter is mined by the elements of dissolution, let a new era of order and of peace arise! Has not the moment arrived to rebuild on new foundations the edifice destroyed by the hand of time, and piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognise by new Conventions that which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry by common accord what the peace of the world requires? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of circumstances has upset them, or tends to upset them. They have been discarded nearly everywhere—in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany is agitating to alter them; England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian Islands; and Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of these successive infringements of the fundamental European pact, ardent passions become over-excited, powerful interests demand solution in the South as well as in the North. What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to convoke the Powers of Europe to a Congress, in which self-love and resistance would disappear in face of a supreme arbitrament? What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason, of statesmen in all countries, and to say,—Have not the prejudices and rancour which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the Great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilisation? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves with narrow calculations to the legitimate aspirations of nations. Let us have the courage to substitute a regular and stable state of affairs for an unhealthy and precarious condition, even if it should cost sacrifices. Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things based henceforth upon the well-understood interest of the Sovereigns and of the peoples.

I cannot but believe that this appeal would be listened to by all. A refusal would lead to the supposition of secret projects which fear the light of day; but even if the proposal should not be unanimously adopted, it would have the immense advantage of having shown Europe where lies danger and where safety. Two ways are open: the one leads to progress through conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, conducts fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a past which is rolling away.

You know now, Gentlemen, the tone which I propose to adopt towards Europe; approved by you, sanctioned by the public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, for I speak in the name of France.

THE PRESS ON THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The Emperor's speech was interrupted by the most vehement acclamations, and terminated amidst repeated shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' The speech will not fail to re-echo loudly throughout France and the whole of Europe."

The language of the French press on the Emperor's speech shows that the manifesto has proved a success. The *Siecle*, the journal with the largest circulation in France, thinks that the Polish question is not one so exclusively European as the Imperial speech represents it to be, and that France might very well have taken up the Polish cause single-handed. M. Hadin (who is now a deputy) concludes thus:—

The public interpret the Imperial speech in various ways. People ask, "Is it peace? Is it war?" We think that those who pronounced for either peace or war exaggerate the sense of the speech. For our parts, after reading it over and over again, we perceive in it an eventuality of war. If the kings of Europe display a want of foresight, if they do not give just satisfaction to the wishes of their peoples, there is every proba-

bility of a war of which no one can foresee the consequences.

The language of the *Patrie* is more decided. It says:—

The dilemma is propounded. Peace or war. That is the gauntlet which new Europe throws down to the old coalesced courts. Peace or war is the cry which echoes at Berlin, at Vienna, at Rome, and at Venice; that is the cry which Poland accompanies with her sobs—that is the warning which Imperial France addresses to the future, while boldly hanging out the flag of liberty.

M. Gueroult, another Paris deputy, writes in the *Opinion Nationale*:—

If the Powers refuse the congress which leads to progress by conciliation and peace, we must of necessity take the other course, which leads to war. The treaties of 1815 having ceased to exist, new conventions, which shall become the charter of Europe, must of necessity be written, in default of the pen, by the sword.

The *Nation* (formerly, if not now, M. de Persigny's organ), referring to the abrogation of the treaties of 1815, says:—

The Powers most damaged would be those allies which we heedlessly hampered ourselves with in the Polish question—England and Austria. Without the treaties of 1815 England has no more influence on the continent; she is weakened, almost annihilated. She is no longer a power, but merely an island. Without the treaties of 1815 Austria will cease to be; the heterogeneous elements of which she is composed will go to pieces of themselves. She will not even be a "geographical expression."

The *Temps* forcibly shows the impossibility of a congress, and also points out that unless a general war is to ensue, the speech, which excites the lyrical praises of the official journals, only leads to the negative result as to Poland, which they think so disgraceful to the two other Powers.

M. de Girardin, in the *Presse*, declares that the Imperial speech desires the peace of the world, but affirms that many people consider it as the announcement of war. The *Presse*, nevertheless, continues to consider the speech as of a pacific tendency.

The *Nord* thinks the Emperor's speech the most considerable and significant fact in favour of peace which has transpired for a year.

La France says:—

The refusal of England and Austria to co-operate actively in the Polish question engenders a European question. Upon the table of the congress the Emperor will open the great book of the liberty of nations to establish public right anew, to clear away ruins from European soil, to reconstruct a new edifice founded upon the well-understood interests of sovereigns and nations, to blot out injustice and oppression, to constitute governments in accordance with manners, history, and civilisation, to make a new Europe like society itself. This programme is a justification of the words, "The Empire is peace."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says:—

Nothing could show more clearly the true meaning of the speech than the eagerness displayed by his Majesty to convene his allies and friends for co-operation in the programme he has marked out from the throne. With this object the Emperor has already caused autograph letters to be sent to the principal Sovereigns of Europe. The purport of these communications tends to justify the remarkable words of the Bordeaux programme:—"The Empire is peace." The letters will be handed to the Sovereigns by the representatives of France abroad. (Considering that in constitutional States, where the principle of Ministerial responsibility obtains—as, for instance, in England—the Crown would be unable to enter into any engagement in a matter of this importance without the assent of the Cabinet, the diplomatic agents of the Emperor, at the same time with the programme stated in the speech, will receive explanations calculated to enable them to point out the practical bearing of the project due to the initiative of France. The correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and the other Sovereigns will thus be accompanied by a simultaneous exchange of views between the Cabinets themselves. This proceeding will hasten the arrival of the answers in a question to the solution of which the destinies and future of Europe are attached.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* believes that the demolition of the citadel of Corfu will be one of the conditions of the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece.

At Friday's sitting of the Corps de Législatif M. de Morny commented upon the address of the Emperor. He said that nobody appreciated this admirable and liberal speech more than himself, because he had been brought up to admire English society, where individual and absolute liberty inspire the people with a feeling of dignity and independence, where liberty of association develops personal initiative, where the most extended political liberty is moderated by religious respect for the law, and by public sound judgment. England, however, has taken years to realise these benefits. Revolutions in France have never been turned to the advantage of durable liberty. Freedom can only be established peacefully by a good understanding between a liberal Sovereign and an Assembly of moderate views. He would endeavour to maintain this good understanding. M. de Morny, in conclusion, said that he had seen with satisfaction that popular suffrages had elected former Parliamentary celebrities. Their adhesion was a homage rendered to the present form of government. He esteemed them too much to doubt the loyalty of their intentions.

At the sitting of the Legislative Body on Friday, M. Thiers took his seat on the extreme left and M. Berryer on the right centre. The other members of the Opposition seated themselves around the place which M. Thiers has made the centre of the new constitutional opposition.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial, left on Sunday for Compiègne, where they will remain a month. During their Majesties' stay

three sets of guests will be entertained at the château.

The elections of members for the departments, proceeding in alphabetical order from Ain to the Haute Garonne, have been pronounced valid, except in the cases of a few members in which the decisions have been reserved. With regard to the election of M. Lacroix Saint-Pierre, M. Emile Ollivier expressed his opinion that the law of 1849, excluding managers of railways, had been abrogated by that of 1852. M. Emile Ollivier made a speech declaring that the opposition would be neither vexatious nor passionate, but loyal and dignified. MM. Berryer and Marie have taken the oath of allegiance.

La France states that the Imperial letter to the Sovereigns of Europe is pervaded by a spirit of delicate moderation and courtesy, and is said to draw the attention of the Sovereigns to the great principles of order, peace, and the general interest. "It also demands," continues *La France*, "the establishment of a system of public law more in accordance with accomplished facts, the spirit of the age, and the new conditions of the European equilibrium, although it avoids specially pronouncing itself upon any of the particular questions which will have to be treated by the Congress, even upon that of Poland."

POLAND.

The authorities of Warsaw are enforcing the order against wearing mourning with so much rigour against the women that the Polish town captain has thought it necessary to advise his countrywomen to cease wearing the forbidden apparel in order to avoid the indignities they expose themselves to. Upwards of forty ladies have been arrested and sent to the citadel. It is said that a young lady named Trochanowski is about to be publicly executed in one of the principal squares in Warsaw. The police arrest numbers of women in the street every day, and take them to the guard-houses, where they are searched by the troops with the most revolting indecency. It has thus become dangerous for any respectable woman to show herself in the streets. More than 500 prisoners have just been sent from the citadel to Siberia, and the exasperation of the people is said to be very great. By order of General Berg the ladies and young girls imprisoned in the citadel, with sixty of the chief inhabitants of Warsaw, have been transported without sentence. Their place of banishment was unknown. The sisters Julia and Sophia Rechowaka have been sentenced to be hanged in Warsaw, and this sentence has been communicated to them in the citadel. The man who attacked General Trepow with an axe at Warsaw was arrested in his flight by the general himself, who severely wounded the culprit with his own axe. M. Wenzlinski, Councillor of State, who had resigned, has been arrested and confined in the citadel of Warsaw. The news of the discovery of a printing press in Niecala-street is confirmed. Councillor Wengleuski has been arrested. The arrests of Jews has taken place on a large scale. The superior of the Augustinian Convent, Krajewski, and the prior of the same, Pawlowski, who made declarations favourable to the conduct of the Russians, have been poisoned with strychnine. The first is dead, and the second is seriously ill.

It is said that General Berg is now formally, as well as *de facto*, Governor of Poland.

The *Dziennik*, the Russian official journal of Warsaw, has published the speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

The importation of furs, shoes, boots, and leather straps into Poland has been prohibited.

The *Posen Journal* publishes the following account of an act of vengeance committed by Mouravieff on the family of Sierakowski, an insurgent chief:—

Mme. Dalecka, mother of Sierakowski's widow, and her sons, were banished to Siberia; Mme. Sierakowski, who was near her confinement, and moreover in bad health, remained at Wilna. On Mouravieff hearing that she was on the point of becoming a mother, he gave orders that she should be carried on her bed to the railway-station, that the child when born should be taken to the foundling hospital at Pakow, and the mother be afterwards banished into the interior of Russia. The officer of gendarmerie charged with the execution of this order went with his men to the house of the sick lady and had her conveyed to the railway-station. While on her way Mme. Sierakowski fainted, and afterwards fell into convulsions. The train having just started, Mme. Sierakowski was left at the station, and the officer went to Mouravieff and gave him an account of what had taken place, and of the indignation which had been excited by it in the town. Mouravieff replied that he had given the order for the purpose of provoking that feeling, which he did not fear. He then sent a Russian midwife to attend on the lady, and to take care that the barbarous order of Mouravieff be executed to the letter.

There were 100 women among the last batch transported from Wilna. They are sent as far as Russia by railway, but when they arrive there they are stripped of their money and clothing. They are then clothed in the convict dress and sent on foot to Siberia.

A private letter from Samogitia of the 28th of October states that the object of the Russian Government appears to be to depopulate that entire province. The properties of the nobility are laid waste, and their residences burnt to the ground. The colonies of Pimpia and Rada, in the district of Pousiewicz, were very lately destroyed by fire. In consequence of the severe treatment to which the peasants are exposed they are joining the insurgents.

The military news is, as usual, chequered. The mountains of Holy Cross, in the palatinate of Cracow, where some of the most brilliant exploits of last spring were performed, are again the scene of important movements. Three Polish leaders are reported

to have effected a junction there. In Lublin the French volunteer leader Rochebrun is stated to have appeared again, and to have had a successful engagement with the Russians. Numerous engagements have taken place in Lithuania, Plock, and Sandomir. An insurgent corps, numbering, it is said, 600 infantry and 230 cavalry, which advanced into Volhynia, having been pressed by the Russians, laid down their arms to the Austrians on the Galician frontier. The Poles under the command of Wilkowski gained a great success over the Russians on the 30th ult. in the Palatinate of Lublin.

AUSTRIA.

Almost all the Viennese journals consider the speech of the Emperor calculated to create uneasiness. The *Official Wiener Zeitung*, referring to the speech, says it cannot refrain from remarking that the treaties of Vienna have not ceased to exist, because, according to international stipulations, they have been partially modified, or because their observance upon isolated points has been shaken. The fact is, that Austria has always honestly fulfilled the treaties. Even her endeavours to bring about German reform have been based upon European treaty rights, and were specially directed to appease the agitation of Germany. Austria can perfectly acquiesce in the main idea of the Speech—viz., a mutual agreement between the Powers to remove the eventualities of war.

In the Lower House, on Thursday, the Hungarian Chancery was represented by two commissioners upon the Ministerial bench while the debate upon the distress in Hungary was going on. On Friday the proposed loan of twenty million florins to relieve the distress of Hungary was granted. The loss from the failure of the crops in Hungary is estimated at 10,000,000*l*.

At Saturday's sitting a credit of sixty-nine millions was unanimously granted by the House without debate. The Vienna press considers this to be a demonstration against the French Emperor's speech.

The invitation to the proposed European Congress had arrived in Vienna. The Vienna journals advocate a close alliance with England and Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person. The speech from the throne expressed his Majesty's earnest wish for a termination of the differences between the Government and the Chamber. It announced a bill which would regulate the rights of the Government in case of the budget not being legally settled, and declared that, without endangering the most important interests, the King could only assent to such a budget as should ensure the maintenance of the new organisation of the army. The bill regulating the period of military service had been modified. The revenue of 1862 had produced a surplus, as would probably be the case with the revenue of 1863. The budgets for 1863 and 1864 should be laid before the Chambers. The apparent deficit in the latter would be removed by the ground and buildings tax in 1865. The balance-sheets for 1859, 1860, and 1861 would be submitted to the Chambers, as well as a bill establishing the expenditure and receipts of 1862. Bills would also be brought forward for the construction of new railways, with regard to the legal position of associations, additional regulations to the press laws of the 1st June last, and to a new criminal code. The Government was still endeavouring to secure the continuation of the Zollverein, while maintaining the commercial treaty with France, and in especial to regulate its relations to Austria. Should Federal execution in Holstein require the application of extraordinary means from Prussia, estimates would be laid before the Chambers. The speech announced that the negotiations with respect to the German reform question would be submitted to the Diet, and concluded:—

We live in an agitated time, perhaps stand upon the brink of a more agitated future. I ask you, therefore, the more urgently to bring about an understanding upon the solution of home questions with earnest will.

SAXONY.

On Monday the Diet of Saxony was opened by the King in person. His Majesty expressed a belief that the approaching conference at Berlin would result in a universal understanding of the German Sovereigns upon the commercial treaty with France, and the maintenance of the Zollverein. In conclusion, the speech expressed a hope that the aims of the German Reform Act would be attained through negotiations on the basis already gained. The King further promised that Federal execution in Holstein should be carried out.

ITALY.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that the King of Italy has accepted the invitation to a Congress, and has congratulated the Emperor upon his generous initiative.

The Liberal press unanimously applaud the Emperor Napoleon's speech at the opening of the French Chambers. The *Opinione* says:—

Italy must accept as a happy event the proclamation of the nullity of the treaties of 1815. If a Congress is possible it will not be Italy who would offer any obstacle to it. But Italy foreseeing coming events must prepare to take up arms.

The *Stampa* will not enter into any anticipations of future events. It considers the speech favourable to Italy because it proclaims the principles of public right on which the Italian Kingdom is established. The *Perseveranza* says that the part of Italy, either

in a congress or in a war, would be to recover her full national right.

Victor Emmanuel has left Turin for Naples. He opened the Foggia Railway and will review the Italian fleet in the Bay of Naples. His Majesty was enthusiastically received by the people all along the route. The passage of the King was one continued triumph. The railway stations were splendidly illuminated. The Bishops of Pescara and Foggia celebrated religious ceremonies on the occasion. Prince Humbert and Prince Carignan are in the Southern capital, which is quite *en fête*.

SPAIN.

The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place on the 4th. The Queen's speech states that friendly relations continue with foreign nations, and that the project of constitutional reform is definitively resolved upon. The position of Senator will in future be hereditary. The speech announces that no diminution will be made in the budget. Her Majesty deprecates the insurrection which has broken out in St. Domingo, and hopes for the assistance of the Spanish nation in its repression.

Senor Rios Rosas has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 160 votes. Ninety votes were given for Senor Mon. Twelve votes were neutral.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens state that the King of the Greeks on his arrival there issued a manifesto, of which the following is a summary:—"I bring neither ability to govern nor practised intelligence, but sincere love for the people. I believe in the future identity of our destinies. I shall endeavour to love Greek customs, and shall respect your manners and language. I shall strictly observe the constitution, and shall surround myself with the most experienced men of the country, without remembering old political divisions, and shall make Greece the model State of the East."

TURKEY.

The Turks are said to be assisting the Circassians in procuring arms, and by their aid several thousand rifles and other arms have reached the mountaineers. A ship-load of volunteers—a motley collection from many nations—has landed at Barduna, and others are about to follow. The forts of the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus are being strongly armed with cannon. Six Russian officers have been shot as spies by the Circassians.

MEXICO.

Vera Cruz advices of Oct. 15 state that Marshal Forey was expected to return to France on the 28th inst., after having visited the United States.

Advices received in New York from Mexico *via* San Francisco state that a conspiracy had been discovered against the French. It was reported that a large number of persons had been imprisoned, shot, and exiled. 20,000 Juarez troops were reported to be between Queretara and San Luis.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated Sept. 21, *via* Suez, says:—"Affairs are quiet. The Anglo-Chinese contingent is preparing to attack Chapoo. Advices from Japan state that nothing important had occurred since the bombardment of Kagosima. Matters continue quiet at Yokohama and Nagasaki."

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Melbourne of Sept. 25, says:—"The accounts received here from the seat of war in New Zealand state that the position of the Maories was less favourable."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is currently reported in Paris that the Empress of Russia is in very bad health, and that the doctors give little hope of her recovery.

M. St. Felix, the most seriously hurt of the persons who went up in the "Géant" balloon, has arrived in Paris, and is going on favourably.

A Naples letter of the 31st ult. says:—"Mr. Layard left Naples last Sunday for Florence. On the following day Sir Henry Bulwer arrived. Mr. Cowper, president of the Board of Works, has been here this week. The next week will bring in shoals of diplomats, officials, and ordinary visitors."

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN is expected to embark for Mexico at the commencement of February next. A communication from Vienna states that the Archduke Maximilian is to leave Miramar about the 15th, and, in his quality of commander-in-chief of the Austrian fleet, inspect the naval establishments of Pola, Venice, and Trieste. This step is considered as a farewell visit prior to his departure for Mexico.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. PRITCHARD.—A letter from Papeiti, in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, announces the tragical fate of the once-famous Mr. Pritchard. A schooner, while proceeding from one island to another, having on board the American consul at the Fiji Islands, and Mr. Pritchard, the English consul, and his family, was lost, and all on board perished.—*Times*. [The Mr. Pritchard here referred to was not the one so well known in connection with the Tahitian difficulty, but his son, who was lately consul at the Fiji Islands, and was superseded by the Government at home. Mr. Pritchard, sen., is in England, and delivers occasional lectures.]

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—According to a correspondent of the *Montreal Witness*, the shock of earthquake felt in England on the 6th ult. was felt in Canada on the same day. The writer says:—

"On Tuesday, the 6th inst., a few minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon, himself and family, residing close to the mountain, most distinctly felt three shocks of an earthquake; and so great was the tremulousness of the house, that a large portion of the mouldings of the hall fell down; and the servants who were in the basement ran upstairs alarmed. One family, residing near Hochelaga, to whom the writer spoke of the occurrence, at once stated that they distinctly felt it." A shock was also felt in the island of Antigua, West Indies, on the 5th of October.

Miscellaneous News.

THE WINDSOR ELECTION on Wednesday ended in the return of the Tory candidate, who took the lead from the first and kept it throughout the day. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Vyse, 237; Hayter, 236.

THE STRIKE OF THE COLLIERIES in the north is in all probability at an end. A conference took place on Friday morning between deputations from the men and Mr. Love, the manager of the colliery. Matters in dispute were discussed without bitterness on either side, and an arrangement was made which it is expected will satisfy the men, as it satisfied their representatives.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION was reopened last week by Mr. German Reed with a new musical entertainment, entitled, "Jessy Lea: an Opera di Camera." It is written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq., and the scenery is painted by Mr. John O'Connor. The vocalists are Mesdames Poole and Wynne, and Messrs. Whiffin and Wilkinson. The entertainment was very successful.

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—There was a crowded meeting on Monday evening at this weekly entertainment for the working classes. The Rev. N. Hall presided; and T. A. Burr, Esq., lectured on "Electric Telegraph, by Sea and Land." The lecture was illustrated by diagrams, experiments, and exhibitions of different cables, and was warmly received throughout. Next Monday evening the lecture will be on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes," by the Rev. Arthur Hall, of Tottenham.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The *Cork Examiner*, referring to a recent leader upon Ireland in the *Times*, states that Londonderry, Cork, and Liverpool "are pouring out a tide of emigration compared with which that from Galway is but a rivulet." Taking the passengers by the Inman regular boat and extra boat, by the Cunard extra boat, by the ship of Ferny Brothers, and by casual ships, the average monthly emigration, even at this period of the year, from Cork alone is calculated by the *Examiner* at between 4,000 and 5,000; and it states that if the port of Galway were hermetically sealed the stream of emigration would in no wise be diminished, for if the bone and sinew of the land did not find vent by one port they would be sure to do so by another. "America will soon have the majority of the existing Irish race at its side of the Atlantic, and every year will diminish the attractions of the old home and add to those of the new home of the Irish." But the exodus, this journal says, is absolutely depriving the country of its vital power. There is but one course by which it has a chance of being arrested, and that is by endeavouring to provide remunerative employment for the people, for the great attraction in America is high wages, contrasted with the miserably low scale which prevails here.

CAPTAIN SPEKE.—On Friday the inhabitants of Taunton welcomed Captain Speke on his return to Somersetshire. On his arrival at the station he was heartily cheered by thousands of persons who had assembled. A grand procession was formed, composed of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and rifle corps, which proceeded to the Somersetshire Hall, where an address was presented by the civic authorities on behalf of the inhabitants. The address referred to the importance of the traveller's discovery, and expressed a hope that it might please the Queen to confer on him some signal mark of her approbation, and that Parliament might recognise his services by a suitable acknowledgment. In reply, Captain Speke said that he had had the gratification of discovering the source of the Nile. He christened the lake he discovered the Victoria Nyanza, after her Majesty, because he considered that his first duty. He next christened a mountain Somerset, after his native county; and a river, Jordan, after his own family. He christened an archipelago Bengal, because he was a Bengal officer; and the falls of the source of the Nile, Ripon, in honour of the nobleman who presided over the Royal Geographical Society when he set out upon his expedition. He had discovered, what was of more importance than the sources of the Nile, the fertile zone of Africa—vast regions full of water, and, in consequence, very fertile. He intended to return to Africa, and if he did he would use his best exertions to stop the slave-trade. It is said that Captain Speke is to be knighted.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Congregational Chapel, Dulwich, convened by a number of gentlemen resident in the locality, who entertain the opinion that the only means by which the African slave-trade can be entirely suppressed must be found in the establishment of a legitimate trade, and who are consequently anxious to develop the resources of the country, and especially to encourage the growth of cotton. Though the night was very wet some 600 people assembled. The Rev. J. W. Richardson, the minister of the place, took the chair, and warmly

advocated the object in view. He was followed by Mr. W. Craft, who in a long and interesting address related the particulars of his recent visit to the King of Dahomey, and told of the willingness of his sable Majesty, and of the chiefs of the country, to stimulate the production of cotton for the European market. Mr. Craft said he was perfectly convinced that the King and people of Dahomey did not hunt slaves and sell them out of love to the abominable system, but for profit, and that if the cotton-trade should prove to be more advantageous to them they would gradually give up the inhuman traffic. He stated, moreover, that he had resolved to return to Dahomey to assist in bringing about the greatly-to-be-desired change. At the close of Mr. Craft's address, Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., M.P., moved a resolution thanking him for his speech, and pledging the meeting to give all the support in their power to his mission. Mr. Seymour strongly urged that it was the duty of the Government to locate efficient consuls at every available place on the west coast of Africa, to assist in developing legitimate trade. The Rev. Dr. Massie seconded, and the Consul-General of Liberia and Mr. D. Chinnery supported it. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The council held their first session of the academical year 1863-64 on Saturday. A check for 3,000*l.*, a gift to the College by Messrs. Cama and Co., was presented by Sir Edward Ryan, with an accompanying letter, stating that they were desirous of testifying to the advantages afforded their countrymen in obtaining a college education without interference with their religious creed. The council, in a resolution appropriating the donation to the promotion of education in the college, express the hope that among the students for whose encouragement this will henceforward be applied there may be found an increased number of youthful natives of India, prompted by the liberal proceeding and declaration of Messrs. Cama, to seek the advantage of literary and scientific education in London. A further vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Cama and Co. for their recent donation of 1,000*l.* to the hospital. A vote of thanks, to be communicated by Messrs. Morris, Prevost, and Co., was passed for the generous contribution sent through them on the 14th of August of 500*l.* for the hospital by an anonymous benefactress.

GUY FAWKES' DAY IN LONDON.—Thursday was the anniversary of the celebrated attempt of the notorious Guy Fawkes and his desperate friends to blow up the constitution in the persons of the Lords and Commons of England. The morning was wet, and that circumstance somewhat interfered with the demonstrations which are ordinarily made on the 5th of November. The persons, however, who had prepared Guy were not to be thwarted, and a considerable number of them, many of huge dimensions, were paraded through the streets. The Pope, who used to be the person most in request at these exhibitions, seemed to be entirely forgotten. The Emperor of Russia might be seen everywhere, in some cases flourishing a large knout, in others with his foot on the necks of some very queer-looking persons supposed to be Poles, but who were more like very poor Africans. The American struggle naturally suggested some of the Guys—the sympathisers with the North exhibiting various phases of slavery; while those whose views were favourable to the South paraded Mr. Lincoln in all sorts of vicious shapes. Cardinal Wiseman was exhibited on a truck near the Houses of Parliament and the Courts of Law early in the morning, but his Eminence appeared to have lost the unpopularity which at one time attached to his name, and the effigy failed to produce a sensation even of the feeblest kind. There were, of course, many minor exhibitions having no political, religious, or any other significance.

RIOTS AT IPSWICH.—The public peace was disturbed at Ipswich on Thursday and Friday evenings by riots, occasioned by the lectures of "Baron" de Camin. It appears that the "Baron" spoke of the Rev. Mr. Kemp, a Roman Catholic priest stationed at Ipswich, in very scurrilous terms; and the Irish Roman Catholic soldiers of the 18th Hussars, now quartered in the town, vowed to avenge the injury inflicted on their pastor's good name. The Mayor (Mr. G. C. E. Bacon), hearing of this, caused the borough police to deny the public admission to the Temperance Hall in which the "Baron" intended to lecture on Thursday evening. The "Baron" came up, demanded admission into the hall, and, being refused an entrance, addressed the crowd which had collected, and appealed to the Protestants present to support him in his attempt to preserve liberty of speech. The crowd proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, in Tavern-street, and expressed their devotion to liberty by smashing the windows. The mob, which numbered from 2,000 to 3,000 persons, afterwards went off at a run to the Tower Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. J. R. Turncock, where they howled a little and broke some windows. The "Baron" addressed them, declared the Mayor a "traitor," and invited them to break into the hall. On coming up to it, however, and finding it guarded by twenty policemen, they changed their purpose, and between eleven and twelve o'clock they dispersed. On Friday evening the "Baron" was allowed to lecture without opposition. The hall was nearly half empty, but outside there was a crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 boys, &c., either unwilling or unable to pay the 3*d.* demanded for admission. About ten p.m. the rabble started off to Orwell-place, where they broke several windows in the house of Father Kemp, but a strong body of police appearing they dispersed without committing further mischief.

Literature.

REVOLUTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.*

Dr. Vaughan has completed the task which he assigned to himself, and to the performance of which he has given much painstaking research, of presenting in distinct and bold outline, a sketch of those great changes through which England has passed, and as the result of which she has attained her present proud position. The book, of which the third and concluding volume has just been issued, will meet the wants of a large number of readers, too thoughtful to be satisfied with the superficiality and baldness of a mere abridgement, too busy to go through the volumes required to tell the story in its full detail. Dr. Vaughan has not aimed at impossibilities—he knew that it would not be practicable to condense into the space he had allotted to himself what could be regarded as a complete history of the nation, and he did not, therefore, make the attempt. His desire has been simply to bring out the principal facts which have exercised an abiding influence on the formation of our national character and destiny. And by steadily keeping this end in view, he has produced a work unique in its character and deserving of the highest commendation as an intelligent, succinct, and instructive account of the rise and progress of that freedom which is our best national heritage. Difference of opinion there will necessarily be as to the relative importance assigned to the various characters and events that pass under review, but there can be none as to the consummate tact, the sound judgment, and the high principle which the author has brought to the execution of his work. He does not profess to treat this subject with the professional coolness an anatomist might display in the examination of a skeleton; he cherishes deep sympathies with liberty and the men who have bravely fought her battles, and he does not seek to suppress or conceal them. He loves our English institutions for their breadth, their elasticity, and their freedom, and therefore he expresses reverence and gratitude to the men whose toils and sufferings have given to them all that they possess of these characteristics. He is not blind to the defects even of the great heroes of liberty, and does not seek to gloss them over; but he endeavours to estimate fairly the circumstances in which they were placed, and to give them their due weight in qualifying the censures which some might be disposed to pronounce. Partial some may deem him, but, at all events, it is not the partiality which calls the evil good and good evil, which has different names for the same acts if done by different men, which can recognise no virtue in an antagonist, and no failing in a friend, and which makes history nothing but the reflection of the writer's own prejudices. The portraits of character are, indeed, singularly faithful. It was not consistent with the design of the book to give the personal element much prominence, but the few brief touches by which the leaders in our national movements are presented are generally very vivid and life-like, and even where exception may be taken to separate traits, the accuracy of the portrait as a whole must be admitted. Altogether, the thoroughly English and patriotic tone which breathes through the narrative, the constant inculcation of sound political and moral principle—the honour done to those most deserving, the affectionate admiration of all true-hearted Englishmen—the pointed and vigorous way in which the important features of our history are developed,—stamp a high value on this book. The student need not despise it, for, though rather designed to be of a popular character, Dr. Vaughan has consulted the original authorities, and has brought into it incidents of considerable interest, that had escaped the notice of previous writers, while the general reader, whose many engagements prevent him from reading such a work even as Knight's "Popular History," which itself does not profess to be more than an epitome, will find here a guide to whom he may resign himself with considerable confidence.

This third volume is mainly occupied with the great struggle of the Stuart period. To that conflict great prominence has justly been assigned, because of the traces it has left, not only on our Constitution, but on the whole of our social, political, and religious life. In this department of his work, Dr. Vaughan is specially at home. It has long been his study, and he only brings out to-day with greater decision the views which he published in his early days, and which have been matured and strengthened by the extended information and riper thought of advancing years. Before the significance of the Puritan movement had been recognised, and

when it was still the fashion to revile and defame some of the noblest men whom this country ever produced, he raised his voice in protest against an injustice as disgraceful to those by whom as to those on whom it was inflicted. We can well understand the feeling of pleasure, mingled with a little natural and justifiable pride, with which, looking round on the altered state of feeling, particularly in regard to the uncrowned Puritan king, Dr. Vaughan appends the note to his sketch of Cromwell, in which he reminds his readers that on this subject he has not been a recent convert, but that the "estimate is strictly his own, and was published in substance as his" long before Mr. Carlyle had written on the "subject, and when the notions of that gifted writer concerning the leader in the Long Parliament and in the English Commonwealth, "were not what they are now." There are other reasons, beside considerations of the honour due to Dr. Vaughan personally, that lead us to refer to this point. Few things are more striking than the change in the current of thought and feeling relative to the Puritan party. The more bigoted and less informed among the Anglican clergy, especially of the Evangelical school, may still talk of them in the fashion that was common in the days when Hume was accepted as the teacher of English history, but among intelligent and candid men very different views prevail. They may not appreciate the qualities in them which to us appear deserving of the highest reverence; but they honour their sturdy loyalty to the great principles of liberty and right, their heroic spirit in the conflict, for a long time waged on such unequal terms, which they had to sustain, that faith in truth and the God of truth which taught them never to despair of that noble cause to which they had consecrated their service, the marvellous skill with which they shaped their policy, and the eminent services which by means of these qualities, they rendered to the country they loved so well. Lord Macaulay and Thomas Carlyle receive and deserve much of the credit of this altered state of opinion. We do not grudge them their honour, and would not utter a syllable to detract from the worth of their service, but we would not have it forgotten that there were "viri fortes" "aute Agamemnona"—that there had been men, such as Dr. Vaughan, who had challenged the popular verdict before they spoke—and that, in fact, English opinion generally, under the guidance of these distinguished teachers, has only been accepting doctrines long since held by the thoughtful among Protestant Dissenters. It is one of those signs of the times which cheer the earnest labourer in the cause of truth as another proof that "ever the truth comes uppermost, and "justice must ever be done," and to awaken the hope that, having learned one lesson as to fact in the school of Dissent, the time may not be far distant when England may be content to receive instruction from the same teachers as to principles. The rubbish of centuries, heaped on the graves of these men, by those who were fit for no nobler work, has to a great extent been cleared away—is it too much to expect that the rights of political and religious equality, for which they so manfully contended, may ere long come to be better understood and more fully recognised?

In the estimate of the causes which led to the Civil War, sufficient importance has not generally been given to the influence of James I., and the effect of his administration, so tyrannical and corrupt at home, and so disgraceful and humiliating to the nation abroad. A proud race, raised to a pitch of glory hitherto unknown by the policy of Elizabeth and her sagacious counsellors, was not likely to brook the indignities inflicted upon it by the disgusting and pedantic despot whom an evil fortune had raised to the throne. It would seem as though Providence designed to punish the people for their national conceit and arrogance when it suffered them to be brought under a yoke at once so irritating and oppressive. Had James possessed anything of the spirit of his predecessor—had he presented a firm front to Spain and the Popish party, resolved to maintain the honour of England untarnished, and the rights of Protestantism inviolate—many of his wretched pranks at home might have passed unnoticed. Puritans would have extended to the head of the Protestant party, if he had showed himself worthy of his position, that consideration which they had not refused to Elizabeth, even when her persecution of themselves was most relentless, and would have borne much personal suffering rather than aid Popish intrigues. Unhappily for his dynasty, though, as the result proved, fortunately for the interests of English freedom, James was the opposite of all this. Seldom has there sat upon a throne a king so destitute of every quality that might have stimulated the loyalty of his subjects. His arrogance was only equalled by his meanness, and his subservience to foreign Powers had no parallel but in the tyranny with which he oppressed his

own people. The reckless extravagance of his expenditure, and the doting fondness with which he treated his creatures, were bad enough, but they were made worse by the miserable character of the favourites on whom his treasure was thus squandered, and his affections lavished. His ridiculous affectation of learning and childish conceit about his own wisdom; his petty caprice and irritating acts of despotism; his hatred of everything that savoured of manly independence; his unreasoning jealousy of Puritanism—all combined to bring Royalty itself into contempt. Had his ill-fated son succeeded Elizabeth, he might have found it more easy to accomplish his favourite design of subverting English liberty; but the prestige of the Crown had been lost, and could not easily be recovered, and the people had learned lessons of successful resistance to prerogative that were not soon to be forgotten. How much this affected the course of events it would not be easy to decide, but we fully believe, with Dr. Vaughan, that its influence was greater than has generally been supposed. There is great truth in his observations:—"The Court and Government of England, under James I., were to become to the reign of Charles what the Court and Government of Louis XV. were to become to the reign of his successor. In our popular histories, this fact has not been brought out with due distinctness and prominence. We are all familiar with the faults of Charles I., but we have not been shown with the same clearness and iteration what the education was which had made the nation to be so impatient of such faults."

The story of the great conflict between King and Parliament has been so often told that we could not expect much novelty in the incidents themselves, but great vigour and skill are shown in the mode of grouping them, and we know not that we could point to a more accurate and impressive résumé of that momentous constitutional controversy, or to a more just estimate of the relative strength of the contending powers, and the causes which determined the issue. Admitting that the Parliamentary leaders committed some grave errors, Dr. Vaughan shows how they arose mainly out of the necessities of their position, and especially from the difficulties presented by the character of the King, whose insincerity again and again defeated the efforts of those who would have counselled a course of moderation. It is certainly somewhat singular to hear the commendations sometimes lavished upon a monarch who, in the pursuit of his traitorous designs against the Constitution, was ready to violate every principle of morality, and forget even the common feelings of humanity; who, acting on the favourite maxim of the Church to which his secret feelings inclined, that no faith is to be kept with heretics, was unparrying in his promises only because it was his deliberate purpose to break them; who could desert his dearest friends in the hour of their deepest need, although their difficulties arose solely out of a loyalty too devoted to himself, and the triumph of whose policy would have been the utter ruin of the country he sought to enslave. But he called himself a friend of the Church, and men are so deceived by words that zealots forget that his friendship was more fatal to the Establishment than the enmity of the most bitter foes.

With singular injustice and inconsistency the same men who are ready to find some apology for the worst excesses of Charles are filled with horror when contemplating the unconstitutional proceedings of Cromwell. They utterly ignore the difference in the position of the two men, and would fain have us believe that Cromwell was nothing but a self-seeking and ambitious tyrant, who masked his despotic tendencies under the guise of love of liberty. We do not, nor does Dr. Vaughan, justify all the acts of Cromwell, but there is no parallel between them and the oppressive rule of Charles. The latter was the monarch of a peaceful, law-loving, loyal people—whose patience was severely tested and showed a marvellous power of endurance, and who did not discover any disposition to revolt, until they had been goaded to madness by a long-continued course of injustice. It was Charles whose violence led to the anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed, which so long desolated the country. To gratify his own ambition to possess the absolute power of a continental monarch, he recklessly involved the nation in all the calamities of the civil war, and while reproaching his subjects with treason, was himself guilty of the most criminal treason of all treason to the very Constitution under which he held his crown. Very different were the circumstances of Cromwell. He succeeded to a legacy of division, intrigue, embittered party hatred, and complete disorganisation of society. His authority was not acknowledged; the Parliaments he summoned, commenced their sittings by questioning his title; there were plottings in the army, plottings in the city, plottings in the mansions of the country gentry, plottings among

* *Revolutions in English History*. Vol. III. "Revolutions in Government." By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. London: Longmans.

Republicans, plottings among Royalists, all directed against his devoted head. Self-defence, and still more, concern for the best interests of his country, compelled the adoption of a policy, the most contrary to his own principles and spirit, and which he would have been the first to abandon, had the return of more peaceful times rendered such a course possible. It may be said that this was the natural result and just punishment of rebellion, but then the guilt of that rebellion, if so it is to be termed, rests on the head of him whose persistent wrong-doing left no choice but determined resistance, or the guilty sacrifice of the most precious rights of Englishmen.

Here we must leave this interesting volume, only adding that we know no book more fitted to nurture in the minds of our young men that true-hearted patriotism and sincere love of liberty which will best qualify them to discharge their duties as British citizens.

THE MAGAZINES.

We give precedence to *Good Words*, in our notice of this month's periodicals, because it contains a sufficiently ill-intentioned if not very powerful assault on the *Nonconformist*. We are accustomed to adverse and severe criticism of the opinions we find it our duty to assert; but there is at least novelty in the imputation of gross ignorance, and we cannot resist the attraction of the magazine that contains the polite insinuation. The Dean of Canterbury, in the course of a third part of his "Plea for the Queen's English," reads ourselves what is intended as a rather severe lecture. In the course of some remarks upon his earlier papers, we went so far in the counter-direction to what struck us as the Dean's pedantic punctiliousness, as to say that for ourselves, "we should think none the worse of a man for tripping once—or even twice—in those long lists of 'Pauline salutations.'" On the contrary, we added, "not to trip at all would, except in the case of practised and familiar scholars, suggest to us that rather more pains and time had been bestowed upon the matter than it deserved." One of the slips in pronunciation duly reported to the Dean by his ubiquitous correspondents was that of Epenetus for Epenetus, and in referring to this, from memory, we accidentally substituted for the less known Ep-enetus (or Ep-enetus) what is to the classical scholar the more familiar and analogously formed name Soph-enetus. On the strength of this small inadvertency, there are no limits to the Dean's inference of ignorance on the part of the offending critic of the *Nonconformist*. Not content with "holding up to reprobation" our "doctrine"—as he falsely calls it—"that inaccuracy is better than 'accuracy,'" his wrath leads him to identify us with that (it must be confessed) unpardonable delinquent who read out from the pulpit, "Aroturus, Orfon, and 'Pleidies'!"—and he insinuates that we may probably "believe these to be mere Pauline salutations"! Conceive, reader, if you can, our consternation at this truculent attempt to fit us with a dunce's cap! But Nemesis rules in the affairs of mortals; and, as that mysterious power would have it, in the very paragraph "held up to reprobation" by the Dean—as if to prove how minute accuracy flies even those who court her most—occurs *thrice repeated* (!) a blunder in orthography, which, could it have been fairly charged to us, would indeed have made us blush—instead of smile. Charity constrains us to say that our censor has been very hardly used by his printers. Had the Dean used charity or even discernment in his treatment of us, he could not have failed to see, that it was our object to single out a name in which a fault in pronunciation would even to a scholar seem venial. The etymology of both the names in *-enetus* brings them obviously under this category. A respected friend of ours—and a respectable scholar too—surpasses even our charity with his *Aquila* and *Priscilla*; but there are few who would always feel quite sure of the quantity of the penultimate of—say Eneas, Patrobas, Andronicus. Dean Alford must have seen that by the very terms of our conceded indulgence, the offender, even in such cases as those referred to, was *ipso facto* placed in the category of—no scholar. We were too severe rather than too lenient. But enough of this. In our former criticism rebuking Mr. Moon, we maintained that Dean Alford is "far too much a gentleman" to call any critic of his, even indirectly, an ass. We may well be excused if we retract, having now received from him something like that compliment, as well as an instance of unscrupulous perversion and malicious suggestion in criticism, worse than we ever saw, anywhere, except in the *Record*.—This number of *Good Words* is, as a whole, remarkably good. We would especially call attention to the admirable practical article on "Social Independence," and to the beautiful little poem by "Jean Ingelow."

The *Eclectic* has "The Irish Roman Catholic Priest" for its best article; and we commend it to general notice. We have some sympathy with the purpose of the writer on "Jeremy Taylor," who vindicates him from the depreciation of a recent number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, but it is only Jeremy Taylor personal and alone that we can tolerate,—not modern. "So have I seen" image-makers.

The *Christian Spectator* has a very able review of

M. Renan, under the title, "The Gospel of Rationalism"—an article better fitted than any other we have seen to the English reader of average culture and thoughtful tendency. There is pure delightfulness in the notice of "Miss Ingelow's Poems"; and there can be little doubt that we have to add the lady's name to the roll of poets, and Christian poets, of undying fame. The Editor's reply to the *Eclectic's* criticism of "The Customs of Dissenters" is vigorous and unreserved,—and in the main has our sympathy. Articles on "The Harvest," "Vital Electricity," and "Man Higher than Angels," give sufficient breadth of interest to the contents of this thoroughly good number of the *Spectator*.

Macmillan has more variety, spirit, and pleasantness than any number that has appeared for many months. The commencement of a new story by Mr. Henry Kingsley will bring to the Cambridge "Maga" hosts of new readers. "The Hillyars and the Burtons" begins more promisingly than any previous novel of Mr. Henry Kingsley's; and the entire originality of persons and scenes excites our highest expectation. More detailed criticism will be in time when we have more of the story before us. The editor commences a series of papers entitled, "Dead Men whom I have Known"; the present containing a prologue, and a picture of Aberdeen till thirty years ago, by which we have been interested and instructed—though hardly satisfied, having looked for something more than common, that should be worthy of Mr. Masson's early fame. We are glad to meet again Sebastian Evans, a writer whose "Ode on the Death of Wellington" gave more promise than he has yet fulfilled. Mr. Dicey's "Week in Russian Poland" gives us a bit of picture—one of many—that may be interesting to our readers:—

THE COSSACKS IN POLAND.

"A few more steps," a friend said to me, "and you will be in the midst of Asia." Wondering what his words meant, I followed him, and passing to the opposite shore, and then crossing a low hillock, we found ourselves in the heart of a Cossack camp. The scene, indeed, was more like a gipsy encampment than anything I could liken to it. A number of coarse ragged tents were pitched haphazard upon the field; little sturdy shaggy ponies were browsing on the scant trodden-down grass, fastened with ropes by their hind legs to stakes stuck in the ground; a score or so of carts filled with pots and pans and old harness, were drawn up in a sort of rough circle; kettles, suspended on three sticks leaning against each other, were simmering over fires made up of broken palings; and lying round these fires were swarms of wild-looking soldiers, whose worn grey coats were almost the colour of the earth on which they were stretched. A troop of mounted Cossacks, with lances longer than themselves and their horses put together, were just riding in from a foraging expedition, with great bundles of hay piled upon their horses' backs; in one corner a file of soldiers were bringing in great iron cauldrons filled with some most unsavoury mixture of soup and meat; in another, a lot of half-drunken Cossacks were quarrelling in some rough horse-play; but the great mass of the troops were crouching upon the ground. Between men and officers there was little apparent difference. Possibly the latter were a shade less grimy; but that was all. Their low foreheads, high cheeks, broad mouths, lank hair, and copper-like skin, seemed to belong to a different race from those of western Europe. As soon as my friend spoke to them in Russian, the men crowded round us, and stared at us with a childish but good-natured wonder. They were mostly peasant farmers from the Don, who had been forced to leave their homes and families to come and serve for three years. The one idea they seemed to have was, that this was the fault of the Poles, who ought to be punished, not only as the enemies of the Czar, but as having inflicted a personal injury upon themselves. As soldiers, I should doubt their having discipline enough to be of much service, but as marauders they must be very terrible when their blood is up. Just by their camp we met a Gallician peasant, who had taken a raft down to Dantzic, and was walking home barefooted, with a great loaf of black bread beneath his arm. The man was crying like a child, and, on my friend's asking him what was the matter, he said that these Cossacks—these "wicked foreigners," as he called them—had fallen upon him and beaten him with their sticks as he was walking past. Thousands of such cases doubtless occur daily; and it is easy to understand what the state of Warsaw must be, with a score of Cossack regiments encamped in every open space near the city. The Russian Government is not directly to blame for these acts of brutality; but the Poles, reasonably enough, detect a rule under which such acts can be perpetrated with impunity.

"A Son of the Soil" is a story, on Scottish ground, hopefully begun with three pleasant chapters, which give some notion of the internal economy of a Scotch parish, and already present us with strong individual character.

Blackwood continues "The Perpetual Curate," and "Tony Butler,"—the former engaging our attention far more closely than any previous portion of the *Carlingford Chronicles*,—the latter exceedingly clever and having thorough novelty. There is a review of "Hawthorne on England," which is all the more severe, and deservedly so, on his bitter caricature of the "old home," for its being also very appreciative and admiring as to the genius of the author of "Mosses" and "The Scarlet Letter." A very intemperate article, in the worst spirit of *Blackwood* as a partisan, on "Our Rancorous Cousins," will excite the regret of all who do not love the increase of misrepresentation and inflamed passion between America and England. "Ducal Darmstadt" has become of some interest to us English now; and the paper so headed is not the least attractive portion of this number of "old Ebony."

A WILD BOAR PRESERVE AT DARMSTADT.

The most beautiful trees in the neighbourhood are seen by making an excursion to the Fasanerie, which is entered by the Dieburg road. Here the Grand Duke has what

the Greeks call a Paradise, or preserve for wild boar and deer. A little way into the forest there is an obelisk to the memory of a man famous in forest management, and near this a picture of the present Emperor of Russia, when Grand Duke, shooting from a box at a wild pig. It is slanderously surmised that the grand-ducal gun was sufficiently disrespectful to miss fire on the occasion. From the forester's house, where is the best coffee in Germany, it is a sight to go at sunset, and see the wild swine fed. The visitor mounts in a box, which renders him secure and comparatively invisible. The attendant scatters a sackful of acorns, in a circle like a necromancer summoning spirits of darkness, and like spirits they come at the appointed hour without being called. First two hungry black sows, with large families of red little ones, begin to munch the acorns; these are panic-stricken, and fall back, surmising the presence of a stranger. The little pigs, or 'frischlinge,' are ordered to stand at a respectful distance, till the prudent mothers have reconnoitred thoroughly, granting, sniffing, and snuffing all round. They are not yet quite satisfied with the safety of matters. Next appear in the gloom a few of the gentlemen, looking black and ghostly, and moving about with the speed of hares; but on this occasion there is a want of confidence, since some mischievous wag, a week before, had shut the slide of one of the pens when all the young ones, who were fed separately, were in it, and frightened them so that they had not forgotten the occurrence. At last, as soon as the stranger departs, the whole herd of fifty or a hundred come down with a great rush and rustling of leaves, and demolish the acorns at their leisure. Halfway to Dieburg, about two miles further on, is a solitary forest-house called Einsiedel, or the Hermitage, where cider is to be had, and the feeding of swine may also be witnessed by the curious. The hunting-seat attached to this park, called Kranichstein, was honoured by a private visit of our Queen this summer when her daughter was residing there.

The *Cornhill*, containing Mr. Trollope's very cleverly-managed story of "The Small House at Allington," also commences "Margaret Denzil's History"—with too much affectation, but passages full of truth, of feeling, and excellent description,—and "Cousin Phillis," in which the chief characters at present are an Independent minister, who was also a farmer, with his wife and pleasing daughter. The minister is a man of Robert Robinson's type; and we think his character must have been in the writer's view. The references to the conventicle and its "twang" lead us to fear that, notwithstanding a fair beginning, there is to be here a repetition of the old caricature of the spirit and manners of Dissenters, to which Mr. Dickens and Mrs. Oliphant have descended. A thoroughly intelligent rendering of the story of "The Mhow Court-Martial,"—a good and informing paper on "Domesday Book," which all should read, if they have no prior and more perfect knowledge,—give weight and value to the number. Mr. Thackeray's vindication of Lord Clyde's memory from a petty scandal has "gone the round" already. From a most enjoyable paper, "A Scotchman in Holland," we make one brief extract:—

THE DUTCH OF TO-DAY.

"They are great people for blood and kindred and family gatherings; and from all I could hear, their domestic life is pure and respectable. The elopement of a Dutch married lady with a dragoon would shock the country very much like a breach made in the dykes. After twelve and a half years of matrimony a married pair hold its 'copper wedding,' when a family gathering and a distribution of copper ornaments takes place; at the twenty-fifth anniversary the 'silver wedding,' with the presents of silver, follows; and when the fiftieth year is attained, a similar ceremony, with gold for its symbols, marks the event. There is, indeed, an antique quaintness in some of the Dutch customs of social life which is irresistibly comic. When a Dutch dame lies in, for instance, the happy event is not made known to the world in the meagre fashion of our—Mrs. Tomkins, of a son. On the contrary, you read in the *Haarlem Courant* (a paper which has lasted since 1650), that the Vrow So-and-So has been 'very prosperously delivered'—*zeer voorspoedig bevallen*—of a son, or daughter, as the case may be. Sometimes it is added, 'of a very well-shapen'—son or daughter. So, too, in the case of death. You meet a functionary in the street in knee-breeches, cocked hat, long piece of crape behind, all black and funeral. That is the bidder, who takes the news of a death to every house in the street, and every acquaintance of the defunct. When a person of condition dies there will be four or five bidders making the round, and accompanied by an official in an extraordinary black hat, a preternatural wide-awake, and a long black gown. He is the huilebalk, or howler, and while the bidders are communicating the mournful news at the door, it is his duty to stand a little way off and shed tears, which are charged for in the undertaker's bill. I am sorry to add that the huilebalk is becoming obsolete, and his employment falling into disuse."

The *Victoria Magazine*, besides continuations by Mr. Trollope and Mr. Senior, and of "Grapes and Goblets,"—each deserving all we have before said in their praise—has musical and thoughtful "Songs of the Autumn Nights," by Mr. George Macdonald; a noble article on "Marcus Aurelius," by Mr. Matthew Arnold—only too favourable, as might be expected from one of Mr. Arnold's sympathies; and a good practical paper on "The Unfit Employments of Women," by Miss Faithfull. From each of the two latter we take a few representative words.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

"The man whose thoughts Mr. Long has thus faithfully reproduced, is perhaps the most beautiful figure in history. He is one of those consoling and hope-inspiring marks, which stand for ever to remind our weak and easily-discouraged race how high human goodness and perseverance have once been carried, and may be carried again. The interest of mankind is peculiarly attracted by examples of signal goodness in high places; for that testimony to the worth of goodness is the most striking which is borne by those to whom all the means of pleasure and self-indulgence lay open, by those who had at their command the kingdoms of the

world and the glory of them. Marcus Aurelius was the ruler of the grandest of empires; and he was one of the best of men. Besides him, history presents one or two other sovereigns eminent for their goodness, such as Saint Louis or Alfred. But Marcus Aurelius has, for us moderns, this great superiority in interest over Saint Louis or Alfred, that he lived and acted in a state of society modern by its essential characteristics, in an epoch akin to our own, in a brilliant centre of civilisation. Trajan talks of 'our enlightened age' just as glibly as the *Times* talks of it. Marcus Aurelius thus becomes for us a man like ourselves, a man in all things tempted as we are. Saint Louis inhabits an atmosphere of mediæval Catholicism, which the man of the nineteenth century may admire, indeed, may even passionately wish to inhabit, but which, strive as he will, he cannot really inhabit; Alfred belongs to a state of society (I say it with all deference to the *Saturday Review* critic who keeps such jealous watch over the honour of our Saxon ancestors) half barbarous. Neither Alfred nor Saint Louis can be morally and intellectually as near to us as Marcus Aurelius."

PROFESSIONAL WORK FOR WOMEN.

"Looking at the question in its moral aspects, it is sufficiently evident that any sort of steady womanly work would be a better preparation for the toils and responsibilities of married life, than mere dull vacancy. A woman will administer a household the better, not the worse, for having acquired habits of industry and method in some useful calling. This is no new doctrine. People in these days are not following the example of those who have gone before, when they keep their daughters at home doing nothing. Fifty years ago, the daughters of a household had plenty to do within doors. All sorts of things were done in the house which even the most old-fashioned people have left off doing now. The baking and brewing, the spinning and weaving, the knitting and sewing, are taken out of the hands of women. Machinery has effected a complete change in our internal domestic economy, and if the girls of this generation are to walk in the steps of their mothers and grandmothers, it must be by wise modifications of our present habits. We believe that this may be done without any necessary sacrifice of modesty or right feeling. There is no magical charm about work done under one roof rather than another. The foundations of womanly feeling lie far deeper than conventional restrictions, and will not be shaken by their removal; in this matter we may safely trust to nature, and leave our own little artifices to take care of themselves. We need not, indeed, be eager to fly in the face of 'the pleasant old conventions' which we have learnt to reverence, but neither, on the other hand, ought we to ignore facts. It is a fact that, owing to the artificial narrowing of the field of exertion for women, they have been forced into most unwomanly spheres. While some are not working at all, others are working a great deal too hard, and under conditions which one cannot think of without shame and self-reproach. To the fitness of any employment for women it is at least necessary that it should be sufficiently remunerative to enable them to live in decency, if not in comfort. We have seen that this essential condition is by no means universal. It is also, as a general rule, most desirable that when they work under overseers, those overseers should be of their own sex. This again is rarely to be met with."

Mr. Beeton's *Boy's Own Magazine* goes on most delightfully and flourishingly. His *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* is great as ever in fashions and wool-work, with some things that are higher besides,—and his *Boy's Penny* is unequalled in its way.

We are compelled to pause; but shall give prominence next week to magazines not noticed now.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Not an Angel; Two Vols.; Sampson Low and Co. Millington's Testimony of the Heathen; Seeley's. Rainy Days; S. W. Partridge. From the World to the Pulpit; W. Freeman. The Interrupted Wedding; Griffith and Farran. The Pentateuch its own Witness; by Rev. W. Carlisle; Oliphant. The Bible View of American Slavery; Saunders and Otley. Vital Questions: Six Lectures; by Rev. F. F. Thomas; Hamilton and Co. The Pilgrim's Progress; Gall and Inglis. Gilliland's Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant; Gall and Inglis. Trevor's Ancient Egypt—Rivers of Water in a Dry Place—Scripture Pocket-book, 1864—Young People's Pocket-book, 1864—Christian Family Almanack, 1864; Tract Society. MAGAZINES.—Fraser, Good Words, Christian Work, Missionary Record, Christian Reformer, Baptist, United Presbyterian Magazine, Our Own Fireside, Gardener's Weekly, Christian Spectator, National, Young England—parcels of from S. S. Union, S. O. Beeton.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Sir Bulwer Lytton is reported to be engaged on a new drama for Mr. Fechter.

NEW METALS.—A week or two ago we announced another metal, indium, discovered by means of spectrum analysis. "The cry is still they come!" M. Bahr has discovered another, wasium, in a mineral which resembles orthite, and contains silica, alumina, yttria, manganese, and other substances. This mineral M. Bahr terms wasite. The oxide of this mineral has been traced in the gadolinite of Ytterby and in Norwegian orthite. The oxide of the new metal is white, inclining to rose colour. Converted into nitrate, precipitated and washed, it has the appearance of a yellowish-brown powder, which gives off red vapours under the action of a high temperature. Its density is 3.726. It does not appear to have a particularly characteristic spectrum.—*Reader*.

HEBREW MONUMENTS AND THE JEWS.—Certain discussions at the Institute relative to the age of Hebrew monuments, have suggested a new exploration of Jerusalem and other cities in Palestine. M. de Sauley, Abbé Michon, and M. Saltzman start this month on this interesting expedition. The 20,000 francs prize decreed by the Emperor for the most important discovery in science, was adjudged this year by the Institute to M. Oppert, a Jew, for his persevering labours and success in decyphering

the cuneiform inscriptions. The coincidence is striking, that a Jew should be the unfolders of Babylonian and Assyrian documents.—*Letter from Paris*.

We are given to understand that a forthcoming work upon the subject of Spiritualism advertised by Messrs. Longman and Co., entitled, "From Matter to Spirit, by A. B. with preface by C. D." is written by Mrs. De Morgan, and the preface by Professor De Morgan.

THE ABBEVILLE JAWBONE.—The turning up of a horse-shoe, real iron, from a depth of seven metres in the deluvium of pre-Adamite deposit bids fair to put out of joint the famous Abbeville jawbone. The phenomenon has been found on railway excavation in the Orne Valley, between Caen and Condé. The *Journal de Calvados* gives ample details, adding that not only horse bones and sundry other ante-diluvian fauna, but skeletons of the Hudson's Bay beaver are plainly recognisable.—*Globe*.

One of the astronomers of the Observatory of Marseilles has just announced the discovery of a fine comet in the Southern constellation of Crater. It has a tail two degrees long, and its nucleus is of the size of a star of the fourth magnitude.

Mr. Bentley's annual dinner sale took place last Tuesday at the Albion. The sale of "The Ingoldsby Legends," in all its forms, reached the enormous number of 3,500 copies; Captain Knight's "Diary," 400 copies; Andersen's "Ice Maiden," 500 copies; Francatelli's "Cookery Books," 1,500 copies; and of Mrs. Wood's "Popular Stories," 1,400 copies were sold.

Gleanings.

There has been a fire at Aldershot Camp, by which sixty-three valuable horses lost their lives.

There are five great houses now making paper collars, and these make some 300,000 weekly, or jointly 1,500,000. Assuming the price at 5s. per gross, we have a weekly consumption of 2,500l. of these collars.

Professor Pepper's ghost illusion has travelled to Melbourne, where it has been introduced in "Macbeth," and also in the old melodrama of "The Castle Spectre."

Miss Braddon, the authoress of sensation novels, and recently an actress, has already been enabled, by her attractive writings, to purchase an estate in Devonshire of 200 acres.

The Austrian Government are sending a fresh expedition to the source of the Nile.

During the recent cruise of the Channel Fleet nearly 300,000 visitors went on board the Warrior iron-clad.

It is stated that the Cambridge University authorities have determined to admit women to the competitive examination for the degree of A.A.

The orange trees in Portugal this year have been considerably affected by disease.

In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather no communication has been effected from Alderney to Guernsey for upwards of a week past.

An eclipse of the moon takes place early in the morning of the 25th inst.

Mr. Ruskin has built for himself a regular Swiss chalet on the mountain-side overhanging Chamouni where he purposes to study the mountain effects throughout the greater portion of the year.

"Grandma," said an intelligent but crafty child, "do you want some candy?" "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then go to the shop and buy me some, and I will give you a part."

A man passing along the street with a looking-glass under his arm, met a little boy, and thought to be witty at his expense. "Here, boy," said he, "just come and look in this glass, and you'll see a monkey." "Ah, indeed!" said the boy, "How did you discover it?" The answer is not recorded.

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel, but declined on the plea that he did not wish to leave his old mother an orphan.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF LAW.—Mr. Justice Byles, at a recent sitting in chambers, very kindly warned both plaintiff and defendant against law, and, in mercy to both, refused their application to fight it out in a superior court. The original sum at stake was a sovereign.

AS YOU WERE.—The borough of Tenby makes a curious figure in the population returns. The population at the census of 1851 was 2,982, and again the census of 1861 found exactly 2,982 inhabitants. There was one more male in the place in 1861 than in 1851, but there was one female less.

ANECDOTE OF LORD LYNTHURST.—When Chief Baron Lord Lyndhurst was trying a man for coining on the Home Circuit, at Croydon, the principal witness was a gardener. On cross-examination the counsel for the defence said to the witness, "So, you went to sow the seeds of this prosecution?" "No," said his lordship, "he went to find the mould."

THE DANISH FINANCIER AND HIS DOG.—An anecdote is in circulation about King George's Danish Mentor, M. Sponneck, indicative of that gentleman's promptness of decision when thwarted by minute regulations. On his late passage by packet from Copenhagen to Hamburg his dog was washed overboard. Stoppage of the ship was refused, on the ground that mere animals were not entitled to rescue, the bye-laws only applying to "passengers or crew." In a twinkling Sponneck jumped overboard and claimed for self and dog benefit of the launch-boat.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The Emperor's speech on the opening of the session consisted of 2,044 words.

The transmission by telegraph from the central station in Paris commenced as soon as it was ascertained that the reading had been completed, which was at about half-past one. The average time occupied in the transmission to the principal cities of France and Europe was an hour and a quarter. The capitals for which the longest time was required, from a want of direct communication, were Rome, St. Petersburg, Athens, and Lisbon. The speech was nevertheless received everywhere before the evening, and the journals of the whole of Europe produced it on the following morning, the same as those of Paris.—*Galignani*.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—At the usual weekly meeting on Monday, in Manchester, the Honorary Secretary to the Executive Committee gave the following report of the state of employment in the cotton-manufacturing districts:—

I have the honour to present to you my returns for the month ending 31st October, which, I am happy to state, show a slight decrease in the numbers employed in the mills and manufactories of the cotton district, as will be seen by the following figures:—

	Full week.	Short week.	Out of work.
Last week in July ..	235,847	121,718	178,205
" " August ..	242,446	118,900	171,535
" " September ..	267,961	104,198	160,835
" " October ..	266,401	106,857	154,219

Although the number working full time is slightly reduced, that out of work is smaller than last month, and of the short-timers about 7,000 more are now employed four or five days, instead of only two or three days.

The reduction in the recipients of relief has continued throughout the month, there being now 11,177 fewer persons receiving out-door relief from the Guardians than in the last week of September, and 5,278 less wholly dependent on the committees.

Mr. Commissioner Rawlinson, in compliance with a request from the committee, stated that about forty places in the cotton-manufacturing districts had either adopted the Local Government Act (1858) or the Public Works Act (1863) since last Christmas. Many other places were also taking the preliminary steps towards the adoption of the acts, so that, before long, with few exceptions, the whole of the district affected by the distress would come voluntarily under their operation. He himself had, either personally or by his assistant (Mr. R. A. Arnold), inspected and reported on public works in some forty-two towns and districts, the total amount reported on being 616,245l. The work of examination and reporting was still in progress. Notices had reached him of intended applications amounting to about 800,000l. additional, or a total of 1,416,245l. There were several applications from small districts to come in. The whole of the distressed towns would be improved under the powers of the act of 1863. Public parks would be established; miles of streets would be sewered and paved; and other forms of sanitary work would be executed. No work was made specially for the occasion, but the whole was actually necessary, and in all cases devised and set out by the local authorities, and was conducted entirely under local inspection and management. The value of the works to their district would far exceed the money expended, as all property was increased in commercial value by proper sanitary works. The men employed in these public works worked both well and willingly.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SPALDING.—Nov. 4, at Shire Hall, Hendon, the wife of Thos. Spalding, Esq., of a son.
ORCHARD.—Nov. 4, at Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of Herbert Orchard, chemist, of a daughter.
REED.—Nov. 5, at Henley Lodge, the wife of the Rev. A. Reed, of St. Leonard's, Sussex, of a son.
HITCHENS.—Nov. 6, the wife of the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, F.R.S.L., of Pecham-rye, London, of a son.
ANDREWES.—Nov. 9, Mrs. Charles J. Andrewes, of Grey Friar's House, Reading, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILKINSON—PRICE.—Oct. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Devizes, by the Rev. Thomas Allen, of Bramley, the Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, Wesleyan minister, Retford, to Sarah Taylor, second surviving daughter of the late Edwd. Taylor Price, Esq., of Poulshot.
BUTCHER—CLAYDON.—Oct. 23, at the Independent Chapel, Melford, by the Rev. John Burgess, Charles, eldest son of Mr. Chas. Butcher, farmer and maltster, Melford, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Claydon, postmaster.
MARSHALL—HIRST.—Oct. 24, at the Vale Chapel, near Todmorden, by the Rev. Rd. Ingham, Mr. Thos. Marshall, cotton scutcher, of Stansfield, to Miss Harriet Hirst, of Todmorden. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above place of worship, the church (through their respected minister, the Rev. R. Ingham) presented the happy couple with a handsome Bible.
STURGE—BUCKNALL.—Oct. 29, at Bedford street Chapel, Stroud, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, Mr. Frederick Sturge, of Carrickfergus, county Antrim, Ireland, son of T. M. Sturge, Esq., of Gloucester, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Bucknall, Esq., of Rodborough-villa, Stroud. No cards.
SLADE—PARSONS.—Oct. 31, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Richard Slade, jun., of Shebbear, Devon, miller, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Richard Parsons, of Bradford, in the same county, yeoman.
CHAPPLE—BOWYER.—Oct. 31, at Redland Congregational Church, by the Rev. Urijah Thomas, Mr. Robert Chapple, to Miss Fanny Bowyer. This being the first wedding in this church, a handsome family Bible was presented by the minister and deacons to the newly-married couple.
CROFT—WEBB.—Oct. 31, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. James R. Campbell, D.D., Mr. Thos. Croft, to Miss Priscilla Webb, both of Bradford.
BAKER—FISHER.—Nov. 1, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. T. S. Baker, to Miss M. A. Fisher, both of that town.

DEATHS.

BAKEWELL.—Oct. 26, suddenly, at his residence, Addison-gardens North, Kensington, the Rev. John Bakewell, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Bakewell was formerly a preacher in the Methodist New Connexion. In 1850 he accepted the joint pastorate of an Independent church at Bayswater, but after two years he had to relinquish that office.

CHILD.—Nov. 2, at Islington, after much suffering, Christian Child, Esq., Actuary of the Universal Life Assurance Society, London, and Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, eldest surviving son of Henry Child, Esq., solicitor, of Doctor's-commons, and King Edward's-road, Hackney, aged thirty-five.

MELLONIE.—Nov. 3, at Yardley Hastings, Sophia, wife of the Rev. W. Mellonie, aged twenty-eight years.

CURTIS.—Nov. 4, in her eighty-fourth year, at the residence of her son, Mr. James Curtis, Union-street, Bishopsgate, Sn-annah, relict of the late Jas. Curtis, Esq., of Iver, Bucks. Beloved and deeply regretted.

GLADSTONE.—Nov. 5, at Bayswater, aged fifty-seven, Frances, wife of Thomas M. Gladstone, C.E., formerly of Liverpool.

ETHERIDGE.—Nov. 6, at Southwell Lodge, near Norwich, Elizabeth Capon, widow of the late William E. Etheridge, Esq., of Thorpe Hamlet, aged seventy-two years.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 4.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£27,844,575	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,194,575
	£27,844,575		£27,844,575

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,949,863
Reserve ..	3,144,306	Other Securities ..	20,009,524
Public Deposits ..	5,066,818	Notes ..	5,803,605
Other Deposits ..	12,561,173	Gold & Silver Coin	604,853
Seven Day and other Bills ..	742,048		
	£27,367,845		£27,367,845

Nov. 5, 1863. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for the removal of all diseases which have their origin in disordered digestion. They are well suited to all classes and conditions, as competent to give comfort to the wealthy as ease and strength to the poor. These Pills will be found an agreeable and efficient remedy by invalids whose minds and bodies are enervated and exhausted from excess, over anxiety, or foreign residence. Persons liable to bilious attacks should take these Pills; they cause each seizure to be less severe, the nausea and biliousness will gradually be removed, and good digestion with complete health be regained. To add to the merits of Holloway's medicine, no risk or danger attends its use, no weakness follows its employment. —[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The was only a short supply of English wheat on offer this morning, and we have received only moderate arrivals from abroad during the past week. English wheat in good condition sold readily at the rates of this day week, whilst inferior samples was without activity. Old foreign wheat was held with firmness, and was in retail demand at previous prices. The flour trade was steady, at last week's rates. Beans and peas barely supported previous value. The demand for barley was inactive, at the reduced prices of last week. Of oats arrivals were of moderate extent, and the business done was at the quotations of Monday last. Cargoes for orders on the coast are inquired after fully previous prices for wheat.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 5½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Although nearly 5,000 head of each kind of stock have been lost at sea during the recent heavy gales, the supply of foreign beasts and sheep on sale in the market to-day was rather on the increase. A fair business was transacted, at about stationary prices. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately extensive; but their general condition was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, Herefords, Devons, and shorthorns, changed hands freely at full prices, the top figure being 5s per 8lbs; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, the currencies had a drooping tendency. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,500 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 47 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 700 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was only moderate; but the general quality of most breeds was good. Prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at full quotations; but inferior sheep were a dull inquiry at barely late rates. The general top figure was 5s per 8lbs. Prior to the close of business, a fair clearance had been effected. Calves—In supply of which was moderate—were in fair request, at full prices, namely, 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8lbs. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, at about previous quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown	5 6 to 5 8
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Lambs ..	0 0 0 0
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 10	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small ..	4 6 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 4 2	Large hogs ..	3 6 4 0
Second quality	4 4 4 8	Neatam. porkers	4 2 4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 10 5 4		

Suckling calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 9.

Fair average supplies of town and country-killed meat are on sale at these markets to-day. Good and prime beef and mutton, of which the quantity on offer is by no means extensive, rule firm at quite previous rates, otherwise the trade is dull, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

Inferior beef ..	2 8 to 3 0	Small pork ..	4 0 to 4 4
Middling ditto	3 2 3 6	Inf. mutton ..	3 6 3 8
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 10 4 4
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto ..	4 6 4 8
Large pork ..	3 4 3 10	Veal ..	3 8 4 4

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

TEA.—The amount of business done has been to a moderate extent, at fully previous quotations.

SUGAR.—The inquiry has been rather inactive, although prices have been about the same as last week for good and fine grocery qualities of West India. In the refined market no material change can be reported, the small quantity of goods on offer, however, tends to keep up prices.

COFFEE.—The demand in this market for colonial descriptions has been steady, and previous quotations have been fully

maintained. The stocks on hand are still comparatively larger than usual at this period of the season.

RICE.—Business has been to a very limited extent; late prices, however, are well supported.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,301 firkins butter, and 2,434 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,013 casks butter, and 469 bales and 50 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very firm, and a fair amount of business was transacted at full prices and for some descriptions an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt was realized. Foreign met a good sale. The bacon market early in the week further declined about 3s per cwt, but at the close the market was somewhat steadier, and best Waterford sold at 56s per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 9.—Fair average supplies of home-grown potatoes continue to be received at these markets, coastwise and by rail. The arrivals from foreign ports, however, are very small. Generally speaking, the trade is steady, and previous quotations are fairly supported. Kent and Essex Regents 66s to 85s, ditto flukes 90s to 100s, ditto Rocks 55s to 70s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 9.—There being a steady business doing at the colonial wool sales, with an advance in the quotations of 1d to 1½d per lb, more money is now demanded for nearly all kinds of English qualities; as yet, however, no actual advance has been established. The supplies on offer are only moderate, and stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are by no means extensive.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Nov. 7.—Only a moderate business is passing in flax, and late prices are supported. The demand for hemp is by means active, but the market may be considered steady, at 89l to 42l per ton for clean Russian qualities. Jute has sold freely, and prices exhibit an improvement of 20s per ton. Coir goods command extreme rates.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 9.—No business passing in any description of agricultural seeds, values remaining without alteration. Small lots of new English cloverseed are offered, and prices of such are high. New French is very moderate in value, and meet a steady sale. Fine old American was held firmly, at quite as high rates. Canaryseed, with small supply, creeps up in value for choice samples. Not much passing in mustardseed, and the values of last Monday are unchanged.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 9.—The business passing in linseed oil is small, at 42s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is dull, and sperm is lower in price. Common fish oils are very firm, and has further advanced in price. French spirits of turpentine have fallen to 68s to 69s per cwt on the spot. Tar is very firm, and Archaangel is worth 36s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 9.—The large arrivals and the mild weather enabled the factors to obtain last day's prices, with great difficulty. Sales were limited in seconds coals. Edin Main 18s, South Hetton 20s, Lambtons 19s 6d, Russell Hetton 19s, Tees 19s 6d, K. Grange 18s 6d, Bates 14s 6d, Turnstall 16s 6d, Hetton 20, Riddell's 17s.—Fresh arrivals, 178; left, 32—Total, 210.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 9.—The tallow trade is dull to-day, at drooping prices. St. Petersburg Y.O. is quoted at 43s 9d to 44s per cwt on the spot. Town tallow commands 42s 6d net cash. Rough fat has fallen to 2s 2½d per cwt.

Advertisements.

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